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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
20th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	496
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	662	*1135	570	*910	489	809
Karachi	44	**	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 846 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
B. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	......
C. City of London	...	..	Apr. 6	..—
C. City of Manchester	—	Mch. 8	—	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	—
B. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22nd Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 25th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 22nd Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,518	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forestl	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raisich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	26th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON;

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain,	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	29th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 12	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

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68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite.*

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD. **GOLD MEDAL** BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating restorative strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers by fit imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and an unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and pimples of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms the result of self-acquired ailments that emitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s. or four times the quantity 33s. per bottle

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, [illegible] Diabetes [illegible] Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Sands or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; while as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. [illegible] 2s. 6d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these [illegible]. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to [illegible]. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

[illegible] NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], 14 Soho Street, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

And by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD, IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
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Penang.
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Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life! Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS.
KEYMER LONDON, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDO

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai & Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEHANGIR BINDOOMULL DANI Esq. (Mooniam of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, | *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OWING to the SERIOUS ILLNESS of Miss CLARKE, the FETE on the OVAL in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund has been POSTPONED for the present.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the AGENCY of NATAL DIRECT LINE STEAMERS has been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned and the CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

R. A. WILLIS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of our INDIAN AGENCY have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—

INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LTD.,
Cigarette Specialists,
9, New Bond Street, London W.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1909, for—

(1) ANNUAL REPAIRS to Trust Properties and Petty works generally.

(2) The SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for 1909-10.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs, 5 each, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for Item No. (1), and Rs. 1,000 for Item No.(2) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A.M.I. C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th March, 1909.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the Resolutions regarding the following matters in terms of the Resolutions more particularly set out in the Notice, dated the 17th day of March, 1909, convening the said Meeting and sent by post to the registered addresses of the Shareholders of the Company, e. g.:—

(a) the acceptance of the resignation of Messrs. Parekh and Co., of their office as Agents of the Company and the appointment of Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co., as Agents of the Company;

(b) the deletion of Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company;

(c) the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company by substitution of new Articles of Association in place of the existing Articles of Association and

(d) the alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the Company by deletion of the present object clause (being clause 3) of the Memorandum of Association and substitution of a new object clause in its place and stead, will be proposed.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

N. B.—The said Resolutions as well as the several papers referred to therein may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of IZAL DISINFECTANTS, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. The quantities shown below to be supplied on or before the dates fixed:—

Izal Powder, 300 Bags, containing 1 cwt. each net.
Izal Fluid, 45 Drums, containing 10 gallons each.
Sulphur Rolls, 7 1-2 cwts.

1st Supply to be completed by the			15th May 1909.
2nd	do.	do.	15th Augt. 1909.
3rd	do.	do.	15th Nov. 1909.
4th	do.	do.	15th Feb. 1910.

II. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. one at the office of the Municipal Storekeeper, Chinchpokli.

III. A deposit of Rs. 850 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

IV. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

V. Samples of Disinfectants supplied by the contractors may be taken from the supplies delivered by the Contractors and sent for examination to the Municipal Analyst at the expense of the Contractors.

VI. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

VII. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Central Stores Office,
Chinchpokli, 18th March, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depot, Wari Bunder, Magazon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "BRITANNIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, also from JAPAN and CHINA, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at K Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittall, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 22nd March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 18th MARCH, 1909.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will take place, on MONDAY, 22nd instant, at 6 P.M., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wadehouse Road.

SPEAKERS:—
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Bombay
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. S. Proctor, and others.

All are very cordially invited to be present.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LOOKMANJEE NOORBHOY has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our clients, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Messrs. Soorajmal Gangaram, Goolraj Gangaram and Goolabraya Gungaram, are the Fazendars, together with the messuage, tenement or Dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road or Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No.29, New Nos. 205 and 206, Old Survey No. 1075, and New Survey No. 2005, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 218 and 219, and Street Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road or Butcher Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Hussonmahomed bin Noormahomed and now of Rahimbhai Abdul Hoosein, and on or towards the South by the property of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor. Dated this 18th day of March, 1909.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS!
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.

This film was taken by kind permission of Mr. E.H. BOSTOCK, Proprietor, and by courtesy of Mr. H.B. BIRKETT, Manager, of Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's Royal No. 1 Menagerie.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

Our usual Sunday Prize Show will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Baudman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

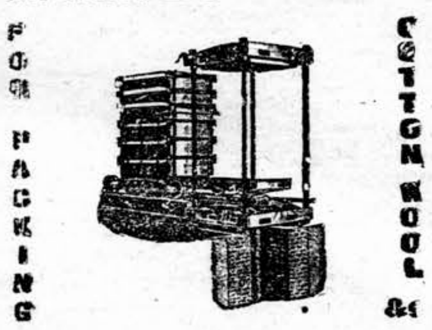
DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale at [illegible]

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts.—K. Gardner, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chukla, No 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE PANARD MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 5 seated, in perfect order, 15-20 H. P., only parts as owner going Home. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Muffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, has received FRESH STORES and English-made STOCKINGS open front from best makers.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

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YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of [illegible] nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from [illegible] JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible] [illegible] Price 18 annas Post Free.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., [illegible] and Poona.

These medicines were formerly advertised [illegible] The New Brain and Nerve Food [illegible] Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a world-wide reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN
For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA
HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chumbhatti
Bombay.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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FURNISHED for 2 months, from April 19th, TOP FLAT, overlooking Apollo Bunder. Suit two Bachelors or Married Couple. Rent Rs. 200 month. Apply to No. 1321, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE

TWIN CYLINDER MINERVA MOTOR CYCLE, in complete working order.
Apply,
P. NASARWANJI & COMPANY,
9/10, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET

FROM 1st May, ONE LARGE BEDROOM and one small Bedroom, with large Bathroom and W. C. Improved Sanitary Arrangements, Electric Lights and Fans. Without Board. Excellent position. Separate Entrance. Apply early to Box No. 1309, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 [illegible]
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons Captain G Whish arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons Captain P Badessich, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's Mail steamer Britannia 8,378 tons Captain S Barcham arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Aden with the English Mail, a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathairly, 2,783 ton Captain J R Macmahon sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mansoori, 1,735 tons Captain A Newby will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester 8,562 tons Captain H. Findlay sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.........R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.............R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 19.

Askehall......2762 Fell ....The Captain
Africa..........1302 Morrison ....M M & Co
Aporima.......3684 Ruller ....T M & Co
Assaye.......4359 Gordon ......Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Budrie........1613 Buldion ....H C Joosub
Britannia.........8378 Barcham ....P & O Co
Cardium.......3993 Head ....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara....1399 Elton ....M M & Co
Haverstoe.........2467 Foley...........T Morrison & Co
Ipswich............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Inveresk......3203 Smith ....W & A G & Co
Kt of the Thistle......4286 Baker ....K N & Co
Kt Errant......4799 Jones ....K Nixon & Co
Loo liana.......2124 ..Muir ....M M & Co
Lindenfall .....2595 Tullock............T Morrison & Co
Liebenfels......3623 Frerichs ......W & A Graham & Co
Lamington......2283 Mac Phail ....The Captain
Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell ....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor...........T Morrison & Co
Ruth.........2722 Hellisen ....Bombay Co
Saifi.........445 Shepherd.............................B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.........2816 McKindly ....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173 Crosthwaite ....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3843 Steward ....W & A G & Co
Salsette.........2392 Lewellen Aden ......20-3...P & O Co
Vadala.........2164 Le Feure ....M M & Co
Yola......2246 Purdon ....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Genoa	28-3	B & P S N Co
B Planet Neptune	2821	Price	Chittagong		N-F... F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2760	Bonhall	K'chi	30-3	F M & Co
G Hossinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	23-3	B & P S N Co
H Islami	1604	Newley	Jeddah	28-3	Bo & P S N Co
O Nordwest	1098	Koford	Ferrajo	23-3	S Smidt & Co
P Barenfels	3167	Engelge	Hamburg via Karachi	24-3	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kageshima Maru......3373 Arakawa ...Kobe...26-3 N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...3269 Tact..Liverpool .27-3 W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion...3015 Trichon ... . Havre...31-3 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Oolobaria...3436 Bishop...Akyab..22-3 ..M M & Co
10 & 11 City of London...5693 Whish..Liverpool...5-4 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh...London ...27-3 P & O S N Co
15 Africa...2565 Bodesstch...Trieste 1-4...A L S N Co
16 Nairn...2324 Lassen...Dunkirk...28-3 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Satrunji......547 Hoosein.......N F......Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati...443 Cassum...Karachi..20-3...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani......552 Esmail ...B nagar ..20-3 Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Colaba...3899 Robertson ......Antwerp ...27-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Africa s City of London s. Britannia s.	Badessich Whish Barcham	Trieste, Feb 1 Karachi, Mar 17 Aden

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Vadala s Linga s Strathairly s. City of Manchester s	Rose Cutbush MacMahon Findlay	Calcutta, &c Karachi Calcutta Liverpool, &c

The steamer Monsoori Capt. Newby obtained her portclearance yesterday for Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Inveresk for Philadelphia.
" Hidalgo for Hull &c.
" Strathfillan for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Delta, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Sunday the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—16 bales wool, S F Colah and Co; 25 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 50 bales hemp, Goculdas Madhowji and Co; 15 bales wool, M Balia; 16 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 4,257 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal; 18 bales wool, G Kermally; 13 bales hides, B Ismail.

City of London s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 12 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 4 bundles Movji T V Godsey Bros; 135 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 5 bales carpets, N Futebally and Co; 55 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 75 cwts deerhorns, J Rehimtoola; 40 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 30 cwts horns B Esmail.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—14 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,001 cwts castorseed, Arjoon Khimji; 110 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—687 cwts myrabollams A Vuzlal; 104 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 500 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri; 540 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, 3,760 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, R Spinner and Co; 390 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 80 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—440 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 40 bales hemp, 472 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 119 bales hemp P Bhimjee 500 tons manganese ore, Satack Manganese and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, the Slivrajpur Syndicate, 550 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace Co; 2,000 cwts, gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.; 1,201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 412 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar 550 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co; 514 cwts copra cake, Glade and Co; 41 cwts curdiseeds, J Lukhmidas, 200 bales cottonfly J C Todiwalla, 50 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 2,856 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Strathfillan s—2,300 cwts ajowanseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,000 cwts nigarseed 2,410 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Inveresk s—7,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—448 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE,

Africa s—2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 6,000 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts mowraseed and 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of London s—140 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—35 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T V and Godsey Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 202 bales wool, Ralli Bros; 2,995 cwts linseed, J Facheri; 402 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—1,000 cwts twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Bamanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Knight Errant s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, K Goculdass and Co; 900 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 5,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Lindenhall s—1,000 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 700 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 220 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, K Goculdas and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lindenhall s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Lindenhall s—1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Knight Errant s—1,600 bales M B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th March.

588 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Battery Drill on the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

It is particularly requested that every member of the Gatacre Cup Teams will turn out for a final Drill on Saturday the 20th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5.30 p. m.

589 PRACTICE.

Class Firing Practice which includes the Gatacre Cup Competition will be carried out at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday, the 21st instant by No. 1 and 2 Companies fall in by 1-30 p.m. and open fire at 1-45 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

Tiffin will be served at 12-30 p.m.

592 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant on Monday the 22nd instant at 7 p.m. at the B. V. A. Club.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th March.

849. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended.

9 drills.—The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

850. Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st March.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

851. Musketry.—There will be no Class Firing on Monday the 22nd Tuesday the 23rd and Wednesday the 24th instant.

852. Strength.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength:—

No.		Name	Coy.
No. 6457	Vol.	A Barr	"A" Coy.
No. 4697	"	J E Brennan	
No. 5580	"	C Dusha	
No. 5619	"	I Gilder	
No. 6461	"	S Watson	
No. 5256	"	F Smith	"C" Coy.
No. 5652	"	M Ringrew	"F" Coy.
No. 6542	"	G S Sturrock	
No. 6466	"	C W Breul	"G" Coy.
No. 6891	"	J H Hardie	
No. 6532	"	J G Martin	
No. 6437	"	F Ware	
No. 6557	Cadet	F Klein	"K" Coy.

853. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 6th April to 12th October 1909, to No. 6419 Vol. A. L. S. Roberts, "G" Company.

854. Prize Distribution. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st Instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress—Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers & Volunteers.—Mess Dress or uniform with Forage Caps.

855. Mr. Smith Challenge Cup (Gas Members of Cy. only) will be fired for at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 21st Inst. after the other competitions.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FALKINER—February 24, at 122 Queen's Gate, the wife of Sir Leslie Falkiner, Bart., of a son.

HENDRIKS—February 24, at 2 Alexandra Terrace, Cork, the wife of Major C. L. Hendriks, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

LEACH.—March 19, at Liverpool, the wife of Mr. W. H. Leach, Bombay, of a son.

MACKENZIE—February 28, at Upna, Redhill, Surrey, the wife of Major Charles MacKenzie, 13th Lancers, of a son.

MCNEILL—February 22, at The Elms, Liss, Hants, the wife of Major Angus McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.

WORTHINGTON—February 25, at Christ Church Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Rev. H. B. Worthington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GINNELL—KING—February 22, at the Roman Catholic Church, La Madeleine, Paris, James Ginnell to Marcella King.

HIGGINS—HOWARD—February 22, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Charles Græme Higgins, 43rd Regt., Oxfordshire Light Inft., to Algitha Fanny, daughter of Capt. John H. Howard, R. N.

JOHNSTON—SCHULTZE—February 26, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Ernest Johnston, son of Col. James Johnston, of Lesmurdie, Elgin, N. B., to Irene, daughter of S. S. Schultze.

OGILVIE-GRANT—ERRAZURIZ—Feb. 22, at St. James's, Spanish Place, George Randolph Seymour Ogilvie-Grant to Carmen, daughter of Mr. Jose T. Errazuriz.

DEATHS.

AMBROSE—Feb. 27, at Southgate Lodge, Devizes Lieut.-Col. John Ambrose, R.A.M.C., aged 67.

APPLETON—March 1, at Selwyn College Lodge, Cambridge, Richard Appleton, M.A., Master of Selwyn College and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Honorary Canon of Durham, aged 60.

BARRINGTON—Feb. 25, at Sunnymeade, Woking, widow of the late Hon. Henry Frederick Francis Adair Barrington, and daughter of the late Capt. Wright Knox, 87th Fusiliers.

CAPRON—March 1, at Wynyard, Watford, Ellen Barnes Capron, wife of the Rev. R. Capron.

FANE—Feb. 23, at Aberdeen, Admiral Sir Charles Fane, K.C.B., of Balmacoil.

GRANT—Feb. 21, at 16 Craven Hill, W., Capt James Grant, R.N., aged 75.

GRANT—March 1, at Holmleigh, Minehead, Lieut.-Col. Wilmot Grant, late Rifle Brigade, aged 63.

POLTIMORE—Feb. 24, at Hyeres, France, the Dowager Lady Poltimore.

SANDHAM—Feb. 24, at Folkestone, Major-Gen. Robert Sandham, R.A. (retired), aged 78.

STURT—Feb. 26, at Coombe Keynes, Dorset, Emily, daughter of the late Col. W. M. N. Sturt, Honourable East India Company's Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAWUR—March 19, at his residence, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Bombay, FRAMJI EDULJI DAWUR. Funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock (B. T.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-12m., 10-52a., Low water, 4-48m., 4-18a.

Bombay Races, 14th Extra meeting.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection, 6-30 a.m.

Bombay Light Horse "At Home," Santa Cruz.

Bank Holiday: Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.

The Catholic Federation, lecture by Mr. Godinho, Dabul School, 6 p.m.

Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4 p.m.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Social Gathering at the Institute.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-3m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-57m., 4-59a.

B. V. A., Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, Mahaluxmi Battery.

Maxim: "Amiability breeds borrowers."—BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 22.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Branch, annual meeting. Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m. Parsi Gymkhana, unveiling Mr. J. M. Diveeha's portrait, 6-30 p. m. Fete on the Oval in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund and Concert. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

Tuesday, March 23.—Jackal Club sports. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-11m., 0-37a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-31a.

Wednesday, March 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m. Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m. B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m. 7-15a.

Thursday, March 25.—Lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59a.

Friday, March 26.—Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company., 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m. Prize distribution, Rattonbai Panday School, Residences for Poor Parsis, Falkland Road Overbridge, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59a. Low water, 3-13m., 3-45a.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow, Sunday, when Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A. will expound Plato's "Republic."

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S INEXPENSIVE AND SMART NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate
REFINEMENT,
GOOD TASTE,
AND
EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

LOCAL SUCCESS.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Institute of Public Health held in London on the 22nd February 1909, Dr. D. A. De Monte M.D., was unanimously elected an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ....Pomp and Circumstance ..Elgar
Overture ...French Comedy.................Keler Bela
Selection ...Veronique ....Messager
Valse ....Loyante ....Wheeler
Reminiscences of Ireland ....Godfrey
Gavotte ......Theodora..........................Le Thiere

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March ....The Cameronians.............Lorell
Overture......The Sicilian Vespers ....Verdi
Bolero ....Le Maleteer ....Southworth
Selection......Vera Violetta ....Ed Eysler
Czardas ......Dernier Amour....................Gung'l
Valse ....Joie D'Almer.......................Berarde
Selection ...Ma Mie Rosette.....................C ll

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday:—

March ....Pro Patria ....Clarke
Overture..............Le Domino Noir.........Aubess
Intermezzo............Anona ....Grey
Selection...............I Lombardi...................Verdi
Valse Lente ....Eternelle Folie ....N Aga
Selection...............The Mountebank ......Collier
Characteristic Piece. Verginia & Redaddle...Resenfeld

FIRE IN A CHOWKI.—About 4-30 yesterday morning a fire broke out in a Chowki belonging to the Harbour Branch Railway and situated in Koliwada, Sewri. The Chowki was occupied by a gateman named Gaji, his wife Jankibai and two children. The whole family had retired to bed as usual on Thursday night leaving a kerosene oil wall-lamp burning. Under the lamp were two buckets of kerosene which the gateman had gathered from an oil pipe which had burst over-night. It is surmised that the lamp got heated and fell into one of the kerosene oil buckets, thus setting the Chowki on fire. Several men employed at the oil tank ran to the assistance of the gateman and his family, but before they could do anything the gateman and his wife were seriously burnt. Three goats were burnt to death, but the children escaped unhurt. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they were detained for treatment. The Mazagon manual and the Chinchpogly fire engine were on the spot. The damage is not known.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE change of programme to-night (for the ensuing week) includes a specially interesting film, which illustrates no less than twenty-three incidents "With a Travelling Menagerie." This film should take its place amongst the best of those that have been shown in the numerous interesting items that have formed the weekly programmes of this enterprising Company. The current week's programme is quite up to the standard of excellence that has been so conspicuous a feature in these shows. "Ma-in-law"—that much abused entity, whose reputation has become proverbial as a result of being more "sinned against than sinning"—occupies a first place amongst the comic items, followed by "A Disconsolate Widower," who bears not unfrequently a sympathetic relation to the Ma-in-law. "Nocturnal Thieves" and "Mother Mitchell's Cat" complete the comic element, while the dramatic side is supplied by "The Sailor's Daughter;" and "The Talisman" (a Fairy Tale), represented in colours, completes the items of this week's entertainment, which should prove sufficiently attractive for all classes of visitors.

MR. HENRY FFENNELL, whose death, at the age of sixty-seven, is announced by the *Times*, was one of the original members of the Fly Fishers' Club and one of the group of naturalists and sportsmen who started "Land and Water." Of late years he almost devoted himself to supplying the *Times* with statistics relating to our salmon fisheries. Upon this he spent enormous trouble and time. The salmon which figured in the papers as, say 60lb. he at once fastened upon, and tracked it back from point to point until he presented it to the *Times* readers as a fish of 40lb. or 50lb., as the truth demanded.

MALARIA IN MIAN MIR AND BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article this morning was evidently written by a layman. Manson had practically nothing to do with the solution of the problem of the life history of the malarial parasite, except in the initial suggestion of the analogue of filaria: to Ross, and to him only, belongs the honour, and to him also the credit for successful prophylaxis, founded on his own great discovery.

In common with a good many others I was startled when I heard Major James's paper. Naturally, I thought, that where such vital interests were at stake, a public and authoritative opinion would not have been enunciated without undeniable data being forthcoming in support. Figures and "facts" were given, it is true, but both were false; and although, no doubt, their authors believed in their accuracy, the truth is, that they were gravely inaccurate. I knew Mian Mir in the eighties, and I knew what a death-trap it was in those days; so, with a view of either confirming, or controverting, the allegations of Major James and Capt. Christophers, I looked into the recent medical history of Gloster Regiment at Colaba, who have only just come from Mian Mir, and I subsequently wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Braddell R.A.M.C. who is at present commending the Military Hospital there. Malaria is not a disease that a battalion will shake off any too readily, so that one would naturally expect that they would show abundant evidence of their recent experience. Two days ago, I walked through the few wards of the Station Hospital, Colaba, and there were only two men in bed. The Sister on duty informed me that the work at present was exceptionally light. It is the same at Deolali where the wing of the Regiment is stationed, the hospital is practically empty. Lieutenant-Colonel Braddell replied to me that he could not speak from personal experience as he had only just joined the station, but that the consensus of opinion of all the Medical Officers there who had done duty during 1908 was flatly opposed to the statements of Major James who, be it remarked, was not stationed in Miar Mir in that year. He was good enough, also, to send me a chart showing the fever incidence during the last 30 years, taken from the statistical records of the hospital. I have not that chart by me, I sent it to Professor Ross, but I studied it closely; and although I cannot give the actual figures, still, as I had it in my hand but a fortnight ago, my memory of its silent features is sufficiently reliable, and that memory is: that from the commencement of the anti-malarial measures, in 1902 I think, there had been a steady diminution in the admission ratio from 1,000 down to 1907, when it reached 170, or thereabouts, a figure which will compare favourably with any other Cantonment in India. For the benefit of those unversed in vital statistics I should explain, that this means that only about 50 to 60 men were attacked, many being admitted to hospital several times. In 1908 the ratio jumped to about 580, and this is why Major James made his attack; but he failed to say that in the years antecedent to the malaria campaign, the figures were far higher than this, reaching at one time, the appalling total of 2,600 per 1,000 per annum. There are other glaring fallacies which I will mention presently. Shortly after Lieut.-Colonel Braddell's communication I received a criticism of James's assertions from Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan R.A.M.C. who for 3½ years (including 1908) had commanded the Station Hospital, Mian Mir. This I also sent to Professor Ross. I have neither time nor inclination, nor have you, Sir, space, to admit of anything but the briefest summary of this criticism. Its principal points are as follow:—

1. James only visited the Cantonment in October 1908 for a few days.

2. He rejected the official figures as inaccurate, preferring the accuracy of hypothetical figures evolved from his own inner consciousness.

3. He struck an average for December, which always has been one of the healthiest months in the year, taking as a basis for that average the sum of the eleven preceding months.

4. If he knew the fact, he failed to say, that the rainfall in Mian Mir in 1908 was the heaviest for 35 years, and that, owing to the flat nature of the country, water stagnated for many days, thus allowing ample opportunity for mosquitoes to breed.

5. Fort Lahore, some four or five miles from Mian Mir, one of the most malarious places in India, in which no anti-malarial measure have been adopted and which in consequence showed no corresponding diminution in 1907 to that of Mian Mir, was, by orders, for "the first time," in 1908, included in the statistical returns of the Station Hospital, Mian Mir. James, by a process of statistical legerdemain, as crude as it is astonishing, tries to make out that this is in favour of Mian Mir, whereas Rowan shows incontestably, through the actual figures, that the very reverse is the case.

6. No mention is made of the fact that the antimalarial measures were admittedly partial, the Cantonment supplying the means from its own resources. Unfortunately, mosquitoes do not possess that reverence for Cantonment boundaries which they should have.

7. Last year, malaria was epidemic all over India, Bombay included, and Mian Mir shared in the general prevalence, but less markedly so than many other places.

The final conclusion of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan is, that Major James's assertions are unjustifiable, and he expresses regret that he was kept in ignorance of what was intended, otherwise he should have attended the Congress, armed with facts and figures, in opposition. Colonel Barrow, P.M.O. Lahore Division, is entirely in accord with Lieut.-Colonel Rowan, and if these two experienced officers are not in a position to judge, it would be hard to say who is. My own feeling is, that James and his co-adjutors have made a very grave blunder, and one that will take a lot of undoing: hundreds will hear of the attack on Ross, most of them in a more or less garbled way, scores only will see the refutation and even when they do so, half of them will not understand it. Your article is a case in point in the endeavour the author makes to draw a parallel between Mian Mir and over recent experiences in Bombay. As I have already said he is not a medical man, or if he is, he is a very slipshod miter in ignoring proven scientific facts; but he is an educated man and his mind is filled with doubts as to the soundness of Ross's discources and methods If he can be so utterly at sea as regards facts, as a result of James's wild assertions, what will be the effect on the ordinary individual who never bothers himself to think? Let me illustrate the point for a moment. The writer suggests, that it is possible that there no other ways in which malaria may be spread than through the medium of the anopheles mosquito, and he indulges his imagination in fanciful pictures of man to man contact, here in Bombay through labourers from the wilds infecting us with weird fevers, hitherto unknown to science. If I had been he, I should have saved up these terrors till next Christmas, that being the recognised and legitimate time to make our flesh creep. I admit his premises: "it is possible." It is also "possible" that a purblind Government, in tardy recognition of neglected merit with raise me to the Peerage, that a socialist member will propose that a grateful country should present me with £500,000, and that a remorseful Parliament will unanimously accord sanction in sobbing acquiescence. It is curious how men will accept things as facts which are within the range of their unaided senses and yet be filled with doubt when that range is widened by the skilled application of the known laws of optics, in the shape of a microscope. It is a fact, established for all time, that the malarial microbe passes from man to man through the intermediary of the anopheles mosquito; if it passes in any other way then its life history is unique in nature. All parasites, and for that matter, all living beings, from man to the amœba, have a definite life history, and if we are seriously to weigh the possibilities of the plasmodium malariæ being an exception, then I think that more stress should be laid, than is usually the case, on Johnnie's conviction that the doctor dug up mamma's new baby, from the adjoining parsley bed.

In Bombay, we have had a nasty outbreak of malaria, but your contributor need not therefore wax pessimistic, or permit his imagination to run riot in an acute attack of Jacobophobia. The new dealing with known facts, to wit, the benign malignant tertian parasites of ague, albeit in unusual numbers not with some etiological phantasm born of hysterical "funk." The problem before us is:—Why should the malaria bearing mosquito have been so prevalent in 1908 and how in the future can we avoid that prevalence? I think the answer to the latter question is obvious. It is simply a case of ways and means. Ross is absolutely and incontestably right, and the wherewithal is the only point we have to consider. Clearly, therefore, in this respect, a rural and an urban community are on quite a different footing. It is one thing to eradicate the mosquito by Ross's methods in a populous city, it is quite a different thing in a district where a man has to look for his nearest neighbour with a telescope —that is, if both have to do the thing without extraneous aid. The real problem is, not whether Ross's methods are efficacious, but where we are to draw the line of feasibility in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It can be done, here in Bombay, with mathematical certainty and at reasonable expense. The Americans have proved that in Havana and Panama in the analogous instance of the stegomyia mosquito and yellow fever—though the doing of it may occupy some years. If loquacity were the antidotie, not even the most robust mosquito would dare to approach nearer to us than the Ghauts. It seems to me, therefore, that as practical men we had better set ourselves to the task of applying the proven facts of preventive medicine and refrain from wasting our energies in garrulos rhetoric as to the exact position of the hands of the Market clock, or bizarre speculations on the "possibility" of a gaudy butterfly being evolved from the humble tadpole.— Yours, etc.,

R. H. FORMAN,
Colonel, P. M. O., Bo. Brigade.

Bombay, March 18.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Britannia," Mar. 19.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Britannia," Commander S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th instant, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Grant, Mr J
Hill, Mr F
Osburn, Dr F
Smith, Mr B L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr G L
Browne, Capt
Battey, Mr G H
Coote, Capt R A
Connil, Mr A N
Dickinson, Mr A
Deane, Dr B S
Fowler, Dr J
Giles, Mr P H E
Gallaghan, Mr J
Hathaway, Mr W and Mrs and 2 children
Hill, Dr D M
Hood, Mr
Kapur, Mr R A
Latham, Mr F
Jaypatwai, Mr L
Moore, Mr S K
Miller, Mrs J O
Peart, Major and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr W
Rose, Mr P T
Riley, Mr H L
Sparke, Mr H C
Smith, Miss D
Thomson, Mr J W
Tschamsaglen, Mr
Warren, Mr J
Watson, Mr H D
Wicks, Capt C
Walker, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.—Krohl, Mr T

FROM ADEN.

Lalljee, Mr F J
Sharafally, Mr G S

Per s. s. "Africa," March 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Boyd, Lt S
Becker, Revd and Mrs C M
Barberowski, Dr
Faye de Miss
Landmann, Mr H
Meleverty, Lt
Rombonto, Revd
Weatherley, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "China," March 20.

The following passengers were booked to proceed on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander Lewellen, Connecting with s s "China" for London.

Annam Mr J M P
Ball, Mr G G
Bornard, Mr J
Bud, Maj N A
Buchanan, Lt Col W J
Bullock, Miss D
Bruce, Mr O S
Brittain, Mr S S
Burton, Mr A
Brandt, Mr
Blewitt, Lt B A R
Brandan Mr J A
Christisen, Mr
Clifton-Brown, Comdr F R N
Creagh, Mr A H B
Crawford, Mr
Carr, Mr O L
Dallas, Miss
Darlington, Mr J St C
De Courcy, Hon M
De Souza, Mr S
Duab, Mr A M
Dinshaw, Mr and Mrs S C, 2 children, inft
Dicainson, Mrs, Miss and Master
Duae, Mrs
Foster, Mr E H
Foraess, Mr T S
Fraser, Mr W A K
Freisace, Col and Mrs
Flemming, Miss A
Gilber, Mr M
Gouldsmith, Lt Comdr N N
Giffin, Mrs H D
Gregory, Maj and Mrs
Greenaway, Maj H
Hendley, Mrs
Helycate, Lt-Col R
Holycate, Mr 2 Misses and Master
Hewett, Mr G
Hoare, Mr Arthur
Humfrey, Mrs B
Hurford, Mr W E
Haiming Lt
Haig Maj N W
Jacomb, Lt F B W
Knox-Niven, Capt H W
Ley, Capt J W
Lovett, Mr and Mrs H V, and child
Livingston, Mr
Miller, Mr F
Mainwarning, Mr G R
Marshead, Mr L F
Marshall, Mr A
McLeod Selkirk, Mr N
McPherson, Mrs S
McPherson, Miss
McPherson, Mrs
Muddiman, Mr A P
Murphy, Mr G
Molony, Mr Jas
Nazerali, Mr Kaynmall
Newbold, Maj A W
Ogle, Mr Neile
Owen, Mr F W
Packard, Mr J R
Panger, Mr G D
Paton, Miss E D
Ramsden, Mr J
Rao, F B
Ruttonshaw Adarjee Mr
Smids, Mr S
Steel, Capt R A
Stack, Mr R H B
Stewart, Mrs
Syed Amin Syed Sultan and wife
Turner, Mr C W
Thornley, Mr B B
Tromearhe, Mr H
Unns, Mr O W
Wheeler, Major G
Warron, Mr A
Weeding, L L

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STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	18	6	1 p. m.	14	9
Teheran ...	19	12	5 p. m	2	2
Suez	19	13	15	1	41

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo route to China Interrupted between Tunsong and Manyuen (15-3-09).

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS P. W. D.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 1, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that under the recent reorganisation scheme of the Public Works Department provincial engineers, who accept the terms offered, will have to wait fifteen years to obtain executive rank, whereas imperial engineers only have to wait eight years, and that the pay offered is even less than the two-thirds of the pay of the imperial branch to which they (provincial engineers) were entitled; and whether many officers of the Public Works Department have refused to accept the new terms, and have been warned that they will receive no increase of pay and will have their names removed from the imperial list.

Mr. Buchanan: It is the fact that under the recent reorganisation scheme an imperial engineer obtains executive rank after eight years' service and a provincial engineer after fifteen years' service. With regard to the pay, the new organisation offers an improved scale to both services; but so far as the Secretary of State is aware, no fixed proportion of the imperial scale has ever been laid down for the provincial engineers. The Secretary of State has not received any report from the Government of India on the manner in which the new conditions of service have been received or as to how officers already in the service who did not accept the new conditions have been dealt with, but he will ask the Government of India for a report on the whole subject.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the Order of the Government of India No. 997. E, dated June 6, 1908, addressed to the Government of the Punjab; and whether, seeing that this Order conflicts with Government of India Resolution 2112 G, dated July 19, 1892, which contains the conditions under which the provincial engineers entered Government service, and under which engineers trained in Indian colleges to the number of ten were brought on the imperial list, he will say what steps he proposes to take in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan: In introducing the new organisation of the department the Government of India will no doubt pay due regard to the reasonable claims of officers already in the service. In replying to another question on the paper I have stated that the Secretary of State will ask the Government of India for a report on the subject.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE AND INDIAN COLLEGE RECRUITS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Bombay Government has recently addressed a recommendation to the Government of India that the imperial service should be re-opened to recruits from Indian colleges in accordance with the pledge given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces at Ruski on Nov. 28,1893.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information regarding the recommendation referred to by my honourable friend, but he will inquire.

DISCONTENT IN THE P. W. D.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that discontent has been caused in the ranks of the Public Works Department officers recruited in India by the recent order as to reorganisation, and whether the whole matter will be inquired into with the view of reinstating these officers in the position they formerly held.

Mr. Buchanan: I have nothing to add to the answer given to a similar question asked by the honourable member on Dec. 10 last, except that, as I have stated in reply to another question to-day, the Government of India will be asked to report on the results of the recent re-organisation.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT HARBIN.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was proposed to appoint a Consul at Harbin.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The question of appointing a British Consul at Harbin has been considered by his Majesty's Government; and it has been decided that the importance of British interests there does not as yet warrant the expense involved. Arrangements have, however, been made for occasion visits being paid to Harbin by his Majesty Consul-General at Mukden, which city is in direct Communication with Harbin by railway, with a view to this reporting any change which may occur in the situation there.

ORDERS FOR COACH-SCREWS OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Staveley Hill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office satisfied themselves that the Fair Wages Clause was applied in these cases where orders for steel coach-screws have been placed with firms outside the United Kingdom since Jan. 1, 1908; and whether he can say what rate of wages was paid.

Mr. Buchanan: It is not attempted to enforce the Fair Wages Clause in contracts given to foreign firms, and I am not able to state the rate of wages paid in the cases referred to. The contractors were in each case companies of high standing, and there is no reason to suppose that the wages paid were otherwise than fair.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

On Tuesday March 2, in answer to Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Mackarness, Mr. H. Law, and Mr. G. Gooch, who addressed questions to the Under-Secretary for India in regard to the deportation last December of nine British subjects in India, and in reply to Mr. Keir Hardie, who asked whether the evidence upon which the Government of India deported them was submitted to the India Office before being acted upon; whether the persons deported had been informed that they were being held responsible for the murders and outrages which had recently been committed in India; and whether any opportunity was given them of meeting the charges upon which they had been deported.

Mr. Buchanan said: The Government of India announced, when the arrests were made, that they were made under the Regulation of 1818, and the prisoners are aware of the grounds on which such action was taken. If they desire to submit to the Government of India any representations in the nature of a defence or otherwise, they are entitled under the terms of the Regulation to do so. With regard to the question of the hon. member for Merthyr, I can make no statement as to the communications between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but the action of the Government of India was taken with the full authority of the Secretary of State, and was in every respect in accordance with the law.

Mr. Mackarness: Can the right hon. gentleman tell the House what were the grounds on which they were deported?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot do that. (Cheers.)

Dr. Rutherford: May I ask whether the men were made aware that the charge against them was that they were the real instigators of criminal outrages?

Mr. Buchanan: I am not aware of what may have been communicated to ths nine persons under arrest.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Can the right hon, gentleman say io what form the statement in regard to the charges upon which they were being deported was conveyed to these men? Was it communicated in writing, or how?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot answer that question.

Mr. H. Law wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman maintained an opinion he recently expressed that the Government had reason to believe they had the real instigators of outrage, and whether that charge had been communicated to the persons concerned.

Mr. Buchanan: I think the hon. gentleman is not giving quite an accurate account of my statement. What I said was that under this order the authorities can lay hands upon individuals who are the real instigators behind the scenes of many of the outrages that have taken place, and among the nine men arrested under this Regulation the Government of India believes, and we believe, that we have some of the leading agitators; and I adhere to that.

Mr. Mackarness: Is it the intention of the Government at any time to give these men an opportunity of confronting their accusers and making an answer to the charge?

Mr. Buchanan repeated they had this right under the Regulation.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India were aware that Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, shortly before his deportation, issued a public appeal to his fellow-countrymen to avoid all political crime and violence; and whether that fact was taken into consideration before his deportation was sanctioned.

Mr. Buchanan: If the question refers to an article published in the "Sanjivani" newspaper on Nov. 12, the Secretary of State has seen it, and he has no doubt that the Government of India were aware of it at the time of Mr. Mitra's arrest.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Is it alleged that this article was in the nature of a blind, or is it supposed to be a genuine article?

Mr. Buchanan: I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Lupton: What is the difference between this mode of dealing with prisoners in India and the Russian method of dealing with prisoners?

No answer was given.

POLITICAL OFFENCES IN PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, having in view the fact that so many of the leading Persian statesmen and representative men are either in revolt or living as exiles from their country, his Majesty's Government in connection with their present proposals to advise the Shah to call to his Councils able and energetic men capable of assisting him in drawing up a scheme of representative government, would renew the representations which it was announced by the Prime Minister in November had been pressed upon the Shah by his Majesty's Government in conjunction with the Government of Russia, to the effect that he should grant an amnesty for political offences in connection with recent events.

Sir E. Grey: The granting of an amnesty has formed part of all suggestions that have been under consideration to secure the pacification of the country.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that there are two separate medical services to attend to the British and Indian troops of the Army in India, he will say whether fusion of these services takes place in time of war; and whether, seeing that the amalgamation of the two services would lead to a reduction of about 200 officers and a saving of about seventeen lakhs of rupees annually, he can say when the Government of India will introduce this reform.

Mr. Buchanan: There is no fusion of the two medical services in India in time of war; the services work separately—the Royal Army Medical Corps with British field hospitals and the Indian Medical Service with native field hospitals. Suggestions for amalgamation have on several occasions received consideration, but they have not been thought likely to lead to reduction of establishment or expenditure, or, if they did, they might involve a breakdown of the medical organisation in time of war.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Indian graduates fill the higher grades of the civil medical service in the Native States to the satisfaction of the Government and the general public; whether the reservation of similar posts in British India for military officers of the Indian Medical Service causes inefficiency and unnecessary expenditure amounting to about nine lakhs of rupees; and whether he can say when steps will be taken to alter this system.

Mr. Buchanan: With a view to the development of the unofficial medical profession in India orders have recently been given which will prevent any increase in the number of officers of the Indian Medical Services employed on civil duties.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Indian students in London are shadowed by Scotland Yard detectives, and as a consequence have been compelled to leave their lodgings; and whether, having regard to the hardships which this involves on the students thus treated and the danger to the future of these young Indians, steps will be taken to discriminate in these matters, or that the shadowing may be discontinued entirely.

Mr. Gladstone: In view of the opinions openly expressed as to the measures justifiable in carrying out a criminal propaganda in India, it is incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to take all needful precautions, and I am satisfied that in so doing he will exercise reasonable discrimination.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT.

Mr. Alden asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was in a position to state in how many cases the Press Act of 1908 had been put into force in India; and which were the papers which had been suppressed under it.

Mr. Buchanam: Proceedings under the Act have been taken against four newspapers—the "Bande Mataram," the "Sandhya," the "Ingilat" and the Sonat Bharat." In the first three cases the order of forfeiture has been made absolute in the last case the final decision has not yet been reported to the Secretary of State.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official report showing that since the introduction of the new Municipal Elections Act in Bengal little interest has been taken in the triennial elections, only an insignificant proportion of the persons entitled to vote appearing at the poll.

Mr. Buchanan: The report shows that in 1907-1908 the percentage of voters who went to the poll ranged from 69·6 to 38·4 in the Municipalities in which elections, were held in the year, These figures do not compare very unfavourably with similar figures for Municipal Elections in this country.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the last Reports of the Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal disclose the fact that the attendance at the meetings of the Local Board was small, and that little interest was taken in the elections which in several cases failed, so that vacancies had to be filled up by nominees of the Government.

Mr. Buchanan: The reports on the working of Local Boards in Bengal are to the effect stated in the hon. member's question. These boards, compared with the District Boards, have very limited functions and responsibilities, and more than two-thirds of the members are appointed otherwise then by election. Proposals for improving the status of Local Boards and enlarging their powers are before the Government of Bengal.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, MADRAS.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the senior assistant to the Principal of the Medical College and the senior assistant surgeons at the General Hospital and the Maternity Hospital at Madras are military officers; and whether ordinary Hindu professonal men are excluded from these posts.

Mr. Buchanan: The person holding the posts are shown in the Madras Civil List as belonging to the military branch of the Subordinate Medical Service. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that duly qualified Hindu assistant surgeons will not be held eligible for these posts in the event of vacancies occuring and suitable candidates being available.

INDIAN MILITARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the assistant surgeons' branch of the Indian Military Medical Department is recruited exclusively from the Europeans and Eurasians resident in India; whether admission to it is denied to Indians; whether the selected candidates are maintained and educated out of public funds and are afterwards furnished with public employment at a higher scale of salary than that of the civil assistant surgeons; and whether he proposes to reform the system in any way.

Mr. Buchanan: The facts are as stated by the hon. member. The difference in rates of pay is not, however very considerable, being confined to the highest grade. I may explain that military assistant surgeons are recruited for service in European military hospitals, both in peace and war. The general question of the medical profession in India is under consideration of the Secretary of State.

EURASIANS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the colour bar exists in India against Eurasians, and that as a result this section of British subjects, no matter what their European or Indian experience may be or what certificates they may hold for competence in any trade or profession are debarred from holding superior positions in Governmental employ; and if so whether it is the intention of his Majesty's Government to incorporate in the Indian reforms recently submitted provisions that will remove the disqualification of the colour bar.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is not aware that any such bar exists in the case of Eurasians. Members of that community have held many high offices in Government employ.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

Mr. Shackleton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What action the Government of India have decided to take as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee appointed to inquire into the hours of labour and other conditions of factory life in India.

Mr. Buchanan: I am unable to make any announcement until the views of the Government of India have been received and considered by the Secretary of State, but we expect to receive them not later than the end of this month, and no time will be lost in coming to a final decision.

BACK SERVICE AND PROMOTION.

On Wednesday, March 3, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether Army Order No. 281 of 1907 allows back service of British officers, under certain conditions, to count towards promotion in the British Army—namely, two years' commissioned service in full and half service, in the ranks on active service; whether so far as regards Commission service, the rule has been admitted in the Indian Army, but as regards service in the ranks has been refused; whether the Secretary of State has directed or sanctioned this ruling; and, if so, on what ground; and whether the ruling can be revised.

Mr. Buchanan: Army Order No. 281 of 1907 does not apply to the Indian Army. In answer to a question asked by the hon. member on June 1, 1908, the Secretary of State defined the concession made to officers now in the Indian Army regarding the counting of service rendered in South Africa before the attainment of a regular commission. He considers it to be an equitable adjustment of conflicting interests, and is no more prepared to extend its scope, as suggested in the present question than to curtail it as suggested in the hon. member's question of Nov. 11, 1908.

BRAHMIN PRISONER IN PENTONVILLE PRISON.

On Thursday, March 4, Mr. O Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a Hindu student named Basudeva Bhattacharyya, refusing to give an assurance to keep the peace, arising out of the Lee-Warner assault case, was sent to Pentonville Gaol; and that this student, being a Brahmin, could not partake of the ordinary prison diet and, asking for Hindu diet, was refused; if so, will steps be taken in cases of the kind that arrangements be made to supply the necessary diet.

Mr. Gladstone: The answer to the first paragraph of the question is in the affirmative. It is not the case that the prisoner asked for Hindu diet and was refused. As soon as the prison authorities were aware that the prisoner was a Hindu inquiry was made with a view to ascertaining whether the ordinary prison diet was incompatible with the prisoner's religious tenets. He stated that he could not eat meat. and arrangements were at once made for him to be supplied with a diet consisting of rice, potates, and bread. The prisoner stated that he was satisfied with this diet, and that he had no complaints to make with regard to his food. All possible care was taken by the prison authorities to prevent the prisoner being required to take any food which was incompatible with his religious tenets, and the like care will be taken if any similar case should occur in the future.

THE RIGHT TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Mr. Weir asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that the Natu brothers, of Poona, were arrested in July 1897 on suspicion of being concerned in a murder case, and kept in prison for a period of two years without being brought to trial, will he consider the expediency of introducing legislation such as will extend to his Majesty's subjects in India the right to be brought to trial within a reasonable period after arrest.

Mr. Buchanan: The Natu brothers were dealt with under a Bombay Regulation corresponding to the Bengal Regulation III. of 1818. It is not inteded to interfere with the powers conferred by these regulations or to vary their provisions.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under Secretary of State for India. In view of the fact that the Indian Councils Bill is in reality little more than a skeleton or procedure Bill, and that the substantive enactments are to take the form of rules and regulations made by the Governor-General in Council, is it the intention of the Secretary of State to lay those rules and regulations before Parliament prior to their becoming operative.

Mr. Buchanan: It is in accordance with the established practice, fully accepted by this House on the strong recommendation of Mr. Gladstone in the case of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, that regulations, such as will have to be made under this Bill if it becomes law, should be made by the Government of India, and should become operative without being previously discussed in Parliament; and the Secretary of State has no intention of making any change in this respect.

In answer to supplementary questions, Mr. Buchanan denied that the House had a constitutional right to review these rules and regulations as by an adjunct to its own act. The Government were merely following the precedent of previous Indian legislation, which allowed a great deal of latitude to the Government of India in settling the details of an intricate measure such as this.

INDIAN PETROL IMPORTED INTO FRANCE.

Sir Edward Carson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether any arrangement has yet been come to with the Government of France as to the rates to be charged on petrol produced in British India, and imported into France; and whether the French Government refuse to allow such inportation on the same terms as are granted to Russia, Roumania, and the United States.

Mr. Buchanan: Indian petrol imported into France pays import duty according to the general staff, whereas Russian, Roumanian and United States petrol is admitted to the minimum rate by reason of treaty stipulations, The French Government is unwilling to admit Indian petrol to the minimum rate except in return for some special concession, and that the Indian Government does not see its way to grant.

"Tall, dark, robust. and very energetic" were the terms in which Adolphe Grappe was in the habit of describing himself when answering advertisements in the Paris papers of widows and spinsters in quest of a husband. Whenever the would-be bride had a little money, says the "Express" correspondent, he wooed energetically until he secured her property, when he disappeared, in search of another confiding woman. A few weeks ago he duped a prepossessing widow named Richeux, and secured £120 from her. Mme. Richeux advertised for a husband again, but in a different name, and when a reply was received from "Adolphe Heane," who declared that he was "tall, dark, robust, and very energetie," she sent the letter to the police. Adolphe Grappe is now undergoing a year's imprisonment, and there are many other defended widows and spinster waiting to interview him when he is released.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE.

Mr. C. Mayne. of 52, Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, says:—"I suffered eight or nine years from chronic inflammation of the kidneys and stone. I was twice examined under the X-Rays, and the doctors thought they could see the stone. I was told again and again that there was no hope for me unless I would undergo an operation, but I was very set against it. I made up my mind that first I would try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and now I am very glad that I did, for they have saved me from the knife. Soon after beginning with the Pills a mass of very thick white slimy matter came away with the water. From that time I began to mend.

"My back grew stronger, I passed no more gravel, and I enjoyed better sleep than I had known for many years.

"During that long illnees I had suffared agony with pain in the back, as well as the gravel and sleeplessness. I seemed to have no strength at all.

"My friends grew very anxious about me, for they knew I should never give way and undergo the operation which, it was said, could alone save me.

"But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have pulled me through; they have made me strong and well again, and driven away every sign of the old complaint. And although it was five years ago this summer that I was cured by Doan's Pills, I am still well to-day—as fit as ever I was—I have not been off work half-a-day with the old trouble ever since my splendid cure!"

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Daan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

GRAVE POSITION OF THE HOME FLEET.

Writing on March 1, the Naval Correspondent of the "Standard" gave the following alarmist account of the state of our Home Fleet:—

To-day the Home Fleet assembles off the mouth of the Thames, in order to proceed thence for a cruise which is to last until March 11, when the fleet again assembles off the mouth of the Thames, thence to disperse.

The composition of the fleet should be carefully studied. There are four squadrons—The Nore Division of five battleships; the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, attached to the Nore Division, of six armoured cruisers; a squadron of six nucleus crew battleships and a squadron of eight nucleus crew cruisers. Not one of these divisions, as at present composed has ever been to sea under its rear-admiral before. The Nore Division of battleships and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, only, are fully manned; and their complements are made up with boys under training, and second-class stokers, who are also under training.

The Home Fleet at present assembled off the mouth of the Thames therefore consists of twenty-five vessels (excluding torpedo craft), fourteen of which are manned by nucleus crews, and whose complements have not been completed. The nucleus battleships have half crews, two of the nucleus cruisers have half crews, and the rest have only two-fifths crews. Fourteen out of the twenty-five ships, therefore, cannot manœuvre with the remaining eleven, cannot fight, and cannot run away, because speed and fighting power depend upon men. Nor can they steam at night, except perhaps for one night.

It is officially announced that the British War Fleet, thus constituted, is to proceed to the Firth of Forth. From March 3 to March 9 it is to excersise in the North Sea, in the face of all Europe, and off the coasts and harbours of the second naval Power in the world.

The actual constitution of the Fleet is as follows:—

	Nore Division.		
Battleships.	Crews.	Cruisers.	Crews.
Dreadnought	Full.	Indomitable	Full.
Bellerophon	„	Shannon	„
Lord Nelson	„	Minotaur	„
Agamemnon	„	Cochrane	„
Victorious	„	Natal	„
		Warrior	„
	Nucleus Ships.		
Magnificent......	Half.	Leviathan	Half.
Jupiter	„	Essex	„
Illustrious	„	Isis...........	Two-fifths.
Hannibal..........	„	Higherflyer	„
Majestie	„	Forte	„
Mars..............	„	Charybdis..	„
		Dido........	„
		Vindictive.	„

The true condition of the War Fleet is thus easily intelligible to the least conversant with naval affairs. Of the ships fully manned, three—"Dreadnought," "Lord Nelson," and "Warrior"—have been newly commissioned.

In Lord Cawdor's "Statement of Admiralty Policy," issued in November 1905, the Home Fleet was thus described:—"All the ships now in the fighting line are always ready for sea. . . . . they are able to go to sea "as soon as the crew has been made up to full complement. . . . . When the ship is ordered to be commissioned for sea the same uncleus crew is completed to full complement. . . . . Strained relations may occur at the shortest notice. . . . . ships merely hustled out to battle will waste ammunition. . . . . In November 1904 it was decided to revise the peace organisation of ships in Reserve in order that they should always be instantly ready for war."

The effect of this reorganisation, then, according to the First Lord's statement, has been to transform the Reserve into the first fighting line, always instantly ready for war.

In Lord Cawdor's Memorandum of 1905 it is explicitly stated that no ship is fit to fight until it has been in commission for six months. From the fourteen fully manned ships, therefore, three must be deducted, if the number ready for war is to be reckoned. Out of twenty-five vessels there are thus eight approximately fit to fight, and these have never been exercised with the rest of the Fleet.

The terrible strain inflicted upon officers and men in sending them to sea in ships half manned and less than half-manned, needs no explanation.

In 1906, when the sea-going squadrons, were reduced, it was officially announced that the change would enable the proportion of men in the nucleus crews be raised to three-fifths of the full complement. This increase has never been made, except in the case of scouts and torpedo-craft.

The explanation of the deficiency of men may be found in Lord Cawdor's Memorandum of 1905. It is there stated that "the elimination of older ships reduces the number of men required; it permits us to keep the Navy up to the most modern requirements, while "limiting the charges incident to increase of numbers."

The elimination of older ships above referred to actually consisted in either the abolition of old hulks which had no crews, or the laying up of valuable ships, many of which have since been brought back into commission. But the personnel, which, as Lord Cawdor's Memorandum further explains, is a very heavy burden on the Navy Estimates, was at once reduced by 2,000 men, and has remained at the resultant reduced figure ever since.

The same Memorandum states that "the whole system works well." Exactly how it works may be observed in the composition of the Home Fleet, the first line of defence, assembled to-day off the mouth of the Thames.

In a further article on the same subject the "Standard" added:—"The facts published yesterday in the 'Standard' dealing with the conditions in which the Home Fleet has put to sea, with only nucleus crews on some vessels, and with only eight out of twenty-five approximately fit to fight has attracted great attention in the House of Commons. Although these facts have been known for some time in Service circles, the publicity thus given has caused a great impression, and, as a leading Unionist remarked yesterday, should draw pointed attention to the real condition—and administration—of the Navy."

Other members, says the "Standard," are intending to raise the question, and there is no doubt the facts made public have by emphasising a grave danger, crystallised Unionist and some Liberal opinion in favour of a general discussion on the naval policy of the Admirality. Steps will be taken to see how best effect can be given to this desire.

An educational experiment in the way of itinerant agricultural instruction, recently tried in the State of Pennsylvania, seems to have been so successful that it is likely to be repeated there and imitated elsewhere. A train, called the "Farmers' Special,". was sent through the eastern part of the State for several consecutive days, making stops at twenty-two different places, for the purpose of enabling the six agricultural experts from the State College of Pennsylvania. whom it carried, to deliver short but heplful lectures on such subjects as corn-growing, dairying, manuring and so forth. Posters announcing the hours of arrival of the train were circulated in advance. The farmers came, some on mules or horses, some in bullock-carts, wagons, or automobiles, and some on foot; and it is estimated that the lectures from beginning to end were attended by no fewer than 3,000, ranging in age from youths of nineteen to infirm old men.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SPRING SHOW.

It is the season of the drapery buyer in Paris, writes our lady correspondent. The larger buyers came a month or three weeks ago and had their choice of the new models put on show, but now the smaller buyers from the more enterprising of the big provincial shops, and the less important London shops have crowded in, and are eagerly scanning the novelties. What a business is this first tentative display of models! For for the opening days special invitations are sent out by the various authoritative establishments and ladies dressed in most gorgeous raiment arrive in luxurious motor cars, and join a crowd for early admission with as much eagerness and thoroughness as the most enthusiastic cheapsaler. Once in the salons and seats taken, the procession of mannequins begins. It is a breathless moment in which all the ordinary routine of the establishment is broken, and people from the various workrooms join the outsiders to see in actual wearing the gowns which have cost them so much time and trouble.

PURCHASES.

In these opening days ladies of fashion rather look on with a view to future purchases than for actual possession of the gowns on view. But the foreign buyers take note of each mannequin as she moves along, and in their minds' eyes keep the need of the their own particular class of customers in front. They choose a gown or a warp here and there, signify their choice to an assistant, who takes down particulars, but as to actual sales, there are none—all are too busy and too interested for money transactions. These will be a matter for the to-morrow or the day after.

NOVELTIES.

And what were the novelties introduced at the first display, three weeks ago? In two houses alone were there any models showing the threatened pannier and flounce invasion, and then the glaring colours employed, and the exact representation of an old printaimed at, gave an idea of fancy dress rather than practical use, and in contrast with the Empire, Directoire, and Egyptian styles, by which they were surrounded, looked more than ever an impossibility for anything like immediate wear. A slight fulness over the hips in many of the skirts and a decided tendency towards longer waist were the only things that distinguished this year's models from those of a twelve month ago. Indeed, a London buyer told me that she had bought models last year so much in advance of what Ehglish ladies would wear, that she is only showing them now. As an example she described an evening gown which had the new dalmatian panels back and front, richly embroidered in brilliant silks, in which deep purple and black were used as a contrast to the other colours.

TAILOR-MADES.

In the new models for tailor-mades a slight fulness is shown at the top of the sleeve, and they fit neatly at the wrist without any tendency to cover the hand. The one-button gloves which recent fashion has demanded must be discarded for a five-button. One of the little nieeties of the moment is that one, three, and five button gloves are being made, and the button craze has extended in this direction, for buttons and button-holes are placed so near as to touch one another, and a novelty worn by a leading lady of fashion with an evening frock of gold-beaded net was gloves buttoned with tiny gold crystal buttons their full length—one pitied the maid to whom fell the task of buttoning them. A variation in the fashion of coat and skirts of different colours is to have them of the same colour, but a different material, for instance, an old rose costume had the skirt of cashmere, and the coat in striped material of exactly the same shade—it was, of course, only on close inspection one noticed the difference.

TILAK'S APPEAL.

Before the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, Lords Atkinson, Collins, and Shaw, and Sir Arthur Wilson, two petitions for special leave to appeal were heard on March 3 from native editors of Indian papers who had been sentenced for the publication of seditious utterances. In the first case the petitioner, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was the editor, printer, and publisher of a Marathi weekly newspaper called the "Kesari" published in Poona, and was found guilty of having published certain seditious articles, and was sentenced to three years' transportation, the sentence to run consecutively with regard two of the charges. On the third he was fined Rs. 1,000 and the fourth charge was withdrawn He complained that the charges ought to have been separately dealt with; that the words were capable of a meaning which had not been placed upon them by the prosecution; and that there had been misdirection. On these grounds he asked for leave to appeal against the decision of the Bombay Courts.

Mr. J. Eldon Bankes, K.C., and Mr. Parekh appeared in support of the petition.

The Lord Chancellor said they would hear the second petition before giving judgment, as it involved a similiar question.

In the case of Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe vs. the King-Emperor, Mr. Parekh said that he appeared for Mr. Doherty for the petitioner, who like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was the editor, printer, and publisher of a Marathi weekly newspaper, published in Poona, called the "Kal," and had been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in respect of what had appeared in his newspaper, which was alleged to the matter likely to excite disaffection towards the British Government. The proceedings against him had also been instituted under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code.

Counsel having argued the grounds of the appeal, the Lord Chancellor said he understood that, although these applications for leave were in form "exparte," the India Office was represented by Sir Arthur Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown, It was not, however, necessary to hear them, as in the opinion of their Lordships they ought not to advise his Majesty to grant leave in either case.

Both petitions where therefore dismissed.

Whilst a gardener was digging in some allotments at Guildford recently, he unearthed a curious piece of lead, shaped like a coin, having the letters "R. B." on one side, and "W. F." on the other, with the date "1770" on both sides. It is belived to belong to a class of objects which are often described as woolpack seals, and was probably a merchant's ticket or check. Mr. Warwick Wrothy, the assistant keeper of coins at the British Museum, states that there is not a specimen of the sort in the museum, except a large one, with the initals "O.X.O.N." on it, and the date "1760."

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Quite driven away.

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WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SELF-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

CHHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY VS. RAMDAS CHHABILDAS AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy, and Company.

For the first Defendant, Ramdas:—Mr. Raikes with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Company.

For Defendants 2 to 13:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. Mangal Mani, Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. V. P. Vaiyad, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Nadkarni, instructed respectively by Messrs. Little and Co., Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar, and Chotubhoy, Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, and others.

For Defendant 14, Keserbai, the present wife of the plaintiff, there was no appearance.

The further hearing of the suit instituted by Chhabildas Lallubhoy against his sons Ramdas and Kersondas and other members of the family, for a declaration that the property in his possession was self-acquired and not inherited or ancestral, was resumed yesterday.

In the course of further evidence Ramdas said that he understood from the letter, Exhibit 47, that his father was looking out for a beautiful woman from Kathiawar. In one of his letters, witness said that his father was quite welcome to marry as many women as he had liked. Any one could see that such a letter was written by him in a tone of despair. All his prospects had vanished with the marriage, for generally, said witness, children followed marriage. His father had not married when he wrote that letter. Rs. 100 per month, or about as much, was the allowance which his father had made to him. His father was a peculiar man; liberal in some respects, illiberal in others. About the property they had often talked, usually when driving together. When in good humour, he (Mr. Chhabildas) would say referring to the agreement that he would give them his property as he had promised; when he was not in good humour there was no discussion on it. His father maintained his (the witness's) other children; his son Suriakant was a barrister and kept his earnings. Never was any question of legal obligation raised about the maintenance of the witness's other children. Since the release, he might have written to his father thanking him for his kindness to his family, and saying he would never forget it. When witness himself came to Bombay he put up with his father, who paid his expenses up to the present time Even during this suit, witness was living with him as before. He would not say in "his" house; he should say in "their" house. His father called it their house, so did he (the witness). His mother did not believe in the Arya Samaj; she was an orthodox Hindu idol worshipper. Sevaklal was a Samajist; he induced his father to give Rs. 2,000 in his mother's name.

What is your father's belief?—Both. (Laughter).

In his further evidence the witness said that when the release was signed, he never had any brief except in his father's case, and in that case he was sure no fee was paid; in fact, he never took one.

Mr. Justice Beaman: No wonder you did not get on faster then.

The witness, in reply to further questions, said that his income from these rents of properties in 1907 was Rs. 6,275 for the year; in 1889, the year of the release, it was Rs. 2,600.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

Point of Hindu Law.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

ANANDI VS. HARI SUBBA PAI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant:—Mr. S. S. Patkar.

For the Defendant-respondents:—Mr. S. V. Palekar.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. C. Boyd, District Judge, Kanara. The facts of the case were that while plaintiff was living in wedlock with her husband, he adopted a son by name Srinivas. After a family partition, Srinivas died first. Then plaintiff's husband also died. Plaintiff therefore sought in this case to recover possession of property which she claimed to have inherited from Srinivas

Defendants contended that plaintiff was not the heir of Srinivas, but her husband was. They said that Srinivas was reunited with other members of the family and plaintiff was not the heir of her husband who had left a natural son.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kumta who rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Kanara also dismissed it. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the sole question argued in this appeal was whether, according to Hindu Law, governed by the Mitakshara School, the adoptive father or the adoptive mother was the preferential heir to an adopted son. According to Mitakshara, when a son died, leaving his parents as his heirs, the mother succeeded to the son's estate before the father. Both the Courts below have, however, held that the rule in question applied only to the estate of a natural born, but not to that of an adopted son dying. After examining the legal aspect of the question, his Lordship observed that it was more or less an exploded theory that a Hindu who has no son born to him, adopted merely for his spiritual benefit and that secular objects did not enter into the act. Whatever the spiritual theory which originally gave rise to adoption in Hindu society, its motives and effects were at least as secular as they were spiritual. But assuming that a Hindu adopted a son for his spiritual benefit what warrant was there in Hindu shastras for the inference that the spiritual benefit secured to the Hindu by the act of adoption did not enure for the benefit of his wife also? For religious purposes and merit the wife was identified completely with the husband and they formed one body and this was in accordance with the Dattaka Mimansa. A Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court has held that an adopted son would always suceed to property to which his adoptive mother succeeded as heiress to her father. The decree of the Lower Appellate Court was reversed and the suit remanded for disposal according to law.

A DISHONEST VILLAGE POSTMAN.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BHULA BHAGWAN.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Surat, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and forgery of a valuable document, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences, the sentences to run concurrently, and to take effect immediately on the expiry of the sentence of imprisonment which the accused was now undergoing.

The Sessions Judge said there was no dispute that the complainant, Mithlo, remitted Rs. 8 from Bombay which was received on the 11th July, 1908, at Bardi. It was given on the 13th to the accused by the Village Postmaster, and his signature was taken. It was returned on the 13th, as the payee was said to be absent, and re-issued on the 16th. Accused returned the money-order and receipt on the 18th as paid, and it was so recorded. The payee said he was never paid. The documentary evidence showed that accused was entrusted with Rs. 8 along with other money-orders to deliver. The accused admitted this. The payee denied receipts, and denied their writing on the receipts. The accused knew and had instructions to take thumb impressions. On two of the receipts they were blurred. The Sessions Judge had little doubt from the documentary and oral evidence that accused was guilty on all accounts. The jury returned a verdict of guilty upon both charges; and the accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. AMBASA BIN VITHOBA.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal preferred by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of house-breaking in order to commit theft, and also previous convictions; and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

The Sessions Judge said the evidence on the record and the confession recorded left no possible doubt that the accused, on the 16th December last, broke the lock of one Godava's house and entered the house with intent to steal. Mr. Fry said the accused was an habitual burglar and an irreclaimable offender who, on the occassion of the last of several convictions, was in 1902 sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He now sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

SENTENCE OF WHIPPING QUASHED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MAHOMED USMAN WALAD UMAR SAHEB.

Their Lordships have disposed of a reference in this case made by Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona, who submitted for the orders of the Court the proceedings of Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, who convicted accused of house-breaking by night and theft, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months in addition to fifteen stripes. Under Section 391, Clause 3, no accused person is to be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced, is less than three months. The order of the Cantonment Magistrate was illegel, and the District Magistrate recommended that the order as to whipping should be set aside.

Their Lordships ordered the sentence of whipping to be quashed.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain S. G. D. Andrews, and Captain W. H. Bamber.

A Marine Court was held to inquire into the circumstances, attending the collision on the 27th February last, between the s.s. "Godaveri" and a boat in the Dock channel. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Bombay Government; Mr. Tennant, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Mehta, Pleader, appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Sulleman Ismail, Master of the s.s. 'Godaveri"; and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dadaji Ganu, the tindal of the boat.

The Public Prosecutor at the outset read the statement of the case, which said:—The s. s. "Godaveri" left Carnac Bunder for Uran on the 27th February, 1909, at 7-30 a. m., with a crew of 22 hands, all told, and 125 passengers. At 7-45 a.m. the weather being fine with a slight haze and the wind blowing, a slight breeze from N. W., with the sea smooth and the course being as required, the vessel was under steam making about 4 or 5 knots. It was proceeding from Carnac Bunder to Uran under the command of Suleman Ismail as master. When in the Dock channel, in the vicinity of which other vessels were anchored, the "muchwa" No. 3565, laden with a cargo of sand, was sighted at a short distance off, coming towards the steamer on the latter's port side. The steamer's helm was put a-port and the engines put astern, but a collision occurred, the port bow of the "Godaveri" coming into contact with the "muchwa" on the starboard side. The "muchwa" sank in consequence, her crew being picked up by the boat of the Port Trust dredger "Octopus," which transferred them to the "Godaveri." They were taken to Uran and brought back to Bombay the same day on the return of the "Godaveri." Among the questions to be determined by the Court were: What was the cause of the collision? Was the master of the "Godaveri," when he first sighted the "muchwa," justified in porting the helm of the "Godaveri?" Did the tindal of the "muchwa," when he first sighted the "Godaveri" do anything to avert the collision? Taking into consideration the draught of the "Godaveri," the state of the tide and the vessels anchored in the vicinity of the Dock channel, was it possible for the master of the steamer, after sighting the "muchwa," to have steered a safe course, which would have taken the steamer clear of the "muchwa" and the other vessels? Was sufficient warning given to the "muchwa" of the approach of the steamer by sounding the whistle of the "Godaveri?" Was the "Godaveri" proceeding at too great a speed?

Mr. Nicholson said it would appear, that when the "Godaveri" got into the channel there was a Port Trust dredger, the "Octopus," which was anchored in the channel. It seemed that the dredger was, to some extent, blocking the view of anything that was beyond it. Probably the master of the 'Godaveri,' as also the tindal of the "muchwa," would say that it was on account of the dredger that they could not see each other's vessels. It was, therefore, a rather important matter for the Court to consider what was the position of the dredger and whether there was sufficient space on either side of it for the Captain of the "Godaveri" to take a safer course after he first sighted the "muchwa?"

Captain Peter Boldt, master of the Port Trust dredger, the "Octopus," who was the first witness examined, gave the position of the "Octopus" at the time of the collision.

Nizamuddin Ibrahim, master of the hopper "Heron," deposed that he saw the 'Godaveri' going slowly before the accident.

Cross-examinated by Mr. Tennant, the witness said he had an experience of the Bombay harbour and knew that native crafts were a nuisance as, in spite of warnings, they did not take necessary precautions,

Mr. J. D. Dean, Harbour Master of Bombay, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he took steps to raise the boat that had sunk. He raised a part of it and removed it. The witness gave tha position of the place on the chart. It was an ordinary timber boat and had been cut clean. It was a remarkable cut. A saw could not have cut cleaner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tennant, witness said the north bank was the recognised anchorage for native craft. They had a line of demarcation marked by bouys. They could not anchor south of that line. There were hundreds there. They were not allowed to anchor where soundings were marked. They then anchored on the verge of the channel. They could not anchor within 300 feet to the north of the soundings, that was about three inches from the line of the northern soundings.

Sulleman Ismail, master of the s. s. 'Godaveri, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that as soon as the 'Godaveri' got by the side of the dredger, the man on the look out shouted out that the 'muchwa' was in the way. He could not see it before, because the dredger was between them. On noticing the 'muchva' the witness telegraphed to the engine-room to stop and go astern. While the steamer was going astern the 'machwa' struck her. The witness shouted out to the 'machwawallas' to keep to their starboard side. They did not give heed to this and went straight on at a great speed. When the witness first sighted the 'machwa' it was about 60 feet away from the steamer. If the machwa people had acted upon his direction there would have been no accident.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ASSAULTING HIS CHIEF OFFICER.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Ah Tai, a Chinaman, quartermaster on board the 'Strath-Enderick," was charged with disobeying the lawful commands of the Chief Officer and with assaulting him on the 6th instant, when the steamer, was in the Bay of Bengal. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that while the steamer was in the Bay of Bengal, the accused was told by the Chief Officer to remain on duty on the Bridge. The accused disobeyed the order and when the Chief Officer insisted, he lost his temper and rushed at him with a knife in his hand. The Chief Officer overpowered him and took away the knife. The accused stated that the Chief Officer struck him twice on the face and pulled his queve and pushed him down the bridge, which irritated him. He could not account for the officer's conduct. The accused was convicted and sentenced on the first charge to seven days' simple imprisonment, and on the second charge to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

RASH MOTOR-CAR DRIVING.

Superintendent Myers charged Mr. R. Harwood of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Company with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner.

The complaint was that 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo the accused was driving his motor-car from the direction of Byculla and going towards Parel. While nearing the Victoria Gardens the accused turned his car to the righthand side of the road. Lukka Moti, a Marwari boy, was knocked down and run over. His left leg was broken. The car was going at a moderate pace, but no warning of its approach was given. The accused had stopped his car immdediately after the accident and given all possible assistance to the injured boy, who was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 65, out of which Rs. 50 were ordered to be given to the boy.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES. COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. D. G. Shukhadwalla (Chairman) and J. A. D. MacBain.

BEGGING IN THE FORT.

Their Worships disposed of 29 cases, including one in which Superintendent Stanford charged one C. L. Beach with begging for alms. It appeared that the accused begged of Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, for alms, and was arrested. The accused admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING AN EXCESS NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Mr. Boyd, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged Babia, a tindal in charge of a prow, with carrying 90 passengers on board, being 60 in excess of the number allowed by law. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused. The accused was convicted and fined one anna on each of the passengers carried in excess of the number allowed by law, in all, three rupees and twelve annas.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs Kalyandas Keshardas. (Chairman), and Tribhovandas Mangvaldas.

DETERRENT SENTENCES ON BEGGARS.

Their Worships disposed of 74 cases yesterday. One Bhaju Nathoo and others were charged with begging for alms on a public road. The accused were convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Girgaon is perhaps a locality the most infested of all in the city with beggars. A number of beggars, many of whom were able-bodied, were placed yesterday morning before the Girgaon Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. Kalyandas Kheshavdas and Tribhovandas Mangaldas. Their Worships convicted the accused and sentenced some of them to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Alexander J. Agabeg (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

Their Worships disposed of 9 cases yesterday, including one in which Superintendent O'Keefe charged one Kanji Deoji, a mistry, with causing obstruction to the public on Elphinstone Road by placing building materials there. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he had received a permit from the Municipality allowing him to use 50 by 10 of the footpath to store the building materials. It appeared from evidence that the accused was using 50 by 16 of the road. The accused was convicted and sentenced, to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THE MARKAR LITIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention in respect of a report that appeared in your issue of the 18th instant under the heading of "The Markar Litigation."

There it is stated that their Lordships rejected the application for review presented by me.

The application was not for review and I cannot present an application for review to their Lordships because it was not their Lordships' judgment against which I had presented the application. As a matter of fact it was an application in revision for revising the order of acquittal passed by the learned Magistrate.

In the latter part of the said report it appears that the Magistrate acquitted Mr. Jamietram of the charge, holding that the letter complained of was written by Jamietram in good faith and under instructions from his client and for the protection of the interest of his client. This is also erroneous. As a matter of fact the Magistrate's judgment runs as follows:

"I am of opinion that the letter, dated November 6th, was written by the accused bona-fide under intructions and for the protection of the interest of his client and I acquit him of the offence with which he is charged."—Yours, etc.

DINSHAW F. MARKAR.

March 19.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

The outcry heard from time to time against the system of "Honorary Magistrates" in this country will, if one looks into the facts of the case thoroughly convince them that things are not so black as they are painted and certainly not half so bad as affairs exist under that heading but under another name in England. There you have men in towns (when I say towns I do not mean villages but towns) that can boast of a population of anything from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. Among these you find some that have started from the lowest grade and having been favoured with fortune's "best" have started business on his account and having prospered and got well known, put himself up for election on the Town Council. After a time he becomes a Justice of the Peace or Chairman on the Bench. Of course all this does not come to one for the mere asking but takes time, the same as everything else carrying with it a position. Why I mention this is, because from Councillor to Chairman of the Bench is not the lot of every one, therefore I do not wish to convey to readers' minds that anybody can soar to that position. But what I do say is, very frequently when a Chairman is elected, five times out of ten he knows as much about law as anything on four legs. Just to give an example. Some years ago at a town called Whitstable (a place noted for its celebrated oysters) a man was walking along the shore, when he came across three oysters lying on the ground, he picked them up and put them in his pocket. He was seen by a zealous guardian of the law and "marched off." When the case came on for hearing the man was found guilty of theft and sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the "learned" Chairman notwithstanding the fact that a number of good persons were called and gave him a thorough good character, some having known him for 44 years in Whitstable. Now it happened that I made it my business to interview the Chairman of the Bench who I found was by profession a tailor. My learned friend received me in a way as he thought befitting my position, or perhaps he did not know better, i.e., sitting on the counter dangling his legs about. I asked him why the Bench had been so harsh on the man, and he informed me that it was the only way to stop this kind of thing by making an example of the first one caught. Now there was not the slightest shadow of doubt that for what this poor man had to lose his life's character for was done innocently. This is only one case but I could unfurl dozens more such as a man being drunk and disorderly being fined 40 shillings or a month's imprisonment, and in practically the same breath that some 'Chairman' has fined a man 2/6 for squashing a cat between a wall and door. Such who do yeoman service for this country are not to same persons liking; let them first look at things as they exist in a country that should be somewhat more up-to-date than India.

OXONIAN,

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 17th March:—Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by wind in parts Upper Sind Frontier, by frost in parts Ahmedabad, by insects in parts Karachi and by disease in parts Poona, and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed in Kolaba and Nasik and continues in parts Kanara and East and West Khandesh. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed in Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum, continues in parts Sind, Gujarat, Deccan, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur and commenced in parts Kanara. Threshing commenced in parts Kolaba and continues in parts Ahmednagar. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Deccan and Belgaum. Supply of fodder adepuate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Larkana, Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar, risen slightly in Hyderabad and Kanara and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 20 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 26 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 22 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 83 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration in progress in Bijapur. 466 persons on one relief work in Badami Taluka of Bijapur. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

From the 6th to the 12th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 292 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 364. The death-rate was 37·1 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, fevers 105, bowel complaints 54, and other causes 204.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay Amateur Championship.

Following the success of Mr. Young in one of the semi-finals of the Bombay Amateur Billiard Championship, Messrs. Monk and Gunian met in the other. The former was always superior and had the game set all the way, eventually winning by 500-264, making four breaks of over thirty.

Messrs. Monk and Young met to decide which was to play Mr. Louth (holder) on Tuesday and the game was interestedly followed by a large number at Pyrke's Saloon. It was very even going for more than half the game, the score standing at one time 305 all. Then, however, Monk was seen to great advantage with a fine break of 83, including many difficult shots and careful position play, and from then onwards held his own comfortably. Final scores were:—Monk 500, Young 380. The winner's best were 83, 48, 44, 38, 34 and 25, the loser's 32, 27, 24 twice and 20.

FINAL.

The final took place on Thursday when every possible corner from which a view of the game could be had was occupied, Mr. Alec Tailor refereeing.

Monk was first to get going with 22 and 14 which he followed with 13 and 16, Louth following 13 and 16 with a very nice 40 and reaching the century thirty in front. He went further ahead with 27, 15 and 20, giving a poor safety miss from which Monk put on 18. Before the interval Louth made 25 and 21 and was 125 ahead.

Seemingly in a hopeless condition, Monk opened the second half with 31 and 37, finding the red at the middle pockets cleverly. Louth, however, made up with 13, 26 and 34 in succession and was 422 when Monk reached his third hundred. Though without a big break, Monk pegged away consistently making 19, 26, 35 and 21 and was only fifty behind at 485. Louth then looked like running out but had the worst of luck as, with the red over the pocket, his opponent's ball almost touched his and prevented the pot. Going for the cannon, he missed and let Monk in for a 16. Louth went to within one of game when he missed a difficult hazard, but all seemed over when Monk left him an easy forcing cannon. Owing to his ball being under the cushion, Louth missed by a fraction and Monk, getting the red to work, ran out with an unfinished 18.

Final Score:—

Mr. Monk ... ... 500.
„ Louth ... ... 489.

In the first half Louth averaged 12·3 and Monk 11·3 in the second. The general average for the game was 9·4.

Whereas Louth had the worst of bad luck in losing by such a margin when a win would have meant his third win and the cup, Monk played the finest up-hill game seen in connection with the championship. His generalship was far better than that of his opponent, who took far too many chances and always tried a sporting shot when given a safety miss. Monk's play in the closing stages was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of nerve one could see on the part of an amateur. An ex-soldier, he only recently arrived from South Africa, and one hopes to see him soon settled here with some employment, which his steadiness merits.

The gold medal for the runner-up consequently went to Mr. W. E. Young. The full table of results is as under:—

Mr. Young..... Mr. Watson ...	Young 500—431	Young 500—320	Young 500—364	Monk 500—380	Monk 500—489
Mr. S. Fischer Mr. Avery	Fischer W. O.				
Mr. Hutton...... Mr. Simpson ...	Hutton W. O.	Carnall 500—352			
Mr. Carnall......	Bye				
Mr. Pyrke ...... Mr. Monk	Monk 600—468	Monk 500—475	Monk 500—264	Louth.	
Mr. Hallam...... Mr. Elliott	Hallam 500—133				
Mr. Gunian......	Bye	Gunian 500—402			
Mr. Self	Bye				

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourteenth Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

1st Race—1st Selling Plate, 3 p.m.
2nd Race—2nd Selling Plate, 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The 1st Little Nursery Handicap, 4 p.m.
4th Race—The 2nd Little Nursery Handicap, 4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The Mahim Plate, 5 p.m.
6th Race—The Verar Plate, 5-30 p.m.
7th Race—Horse Consolation Plate, 6 p.m.
8th Race—Auction Plate, 6-30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	2-25 p.m.	(S. T.)
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-41 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi ...	2-45 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 19.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E.	15 12	9 59	8 48
Turquoise..	I. W. Stokes and W. Darling...	22 57	12 1	8 48
Melody......	J.B.K.Macbeth.	20 23	15 38	18 29
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher......	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 36 rev. + 3=13·25 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	7 56	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	10 54	Officers, R. A.
Peewit...........	16 51	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 42 + 3=11·9 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 9TH MARCH RE-SAILED "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 24	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	0 51	Officers, R. B.
Clutha............	8 30	J J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie.........	12 45	R. Walker
Curlew...........	5 6	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	8 30	J. B. Needham.
Jean............	12 45	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 32=10·16 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

BOXING.

The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 19.

The Poona Boxing Tournament will commence on the Race Course on Monday, the 22nd instant, and continue till the 27th idem. The entries this year are not quite so prolific as they have been in years gone by, but they are more than encouraging for a specific reason. In former years the entries per regiment were unlimited, with the result that a number of green-horns destitute of much knowledge of ringcraft put in an appearance only to get "flattened out," as Tommy would say. This year the executive have very judiciously limited the entries to four per regiment in each weight. The result is that the Tournament has attracted the finest fighting material in India. There is now no possibility of "slaughter." Each regiment has entered its picked men and pugilists who figure in the list of entries are for the most part masters of the art in the ring. Consequently, the fighting this year may be expected to eclipse exhibitions of previous years and the public may depend upon having more than their money's worth each night. It will be observed that Pte. Blake, the Champion Feather Weight of India, is out of it this year, but Manning of the Northamptons, his formidable rival, is in. The Heavy Weights have two classes in for the final feat of distinction. One is Pte. Smith of the Lincolns, the other Bombr. Wells of the 6th Mountain Battery, who will fight in Poona for the first time.

The Officers have apparently overlooked the fact that the Tournament opens on Monday, for up to the present only two are in for the Heavy Weights, one for the Middle and one for the Light Weights. It is hoped, however, the executive will decide to stretch a point and give the Officers a chance to enter later.

Lieutenant Haynes has to-day taken over the honorary secretaryship from Captain Trent, who has been promoted to Superintendent of Gymnasia in India, and Quartermaster Sergeant Chinnery is his able assistant.

The following are the entries:—

Heavy Weights.—Bombardier Wells, 6th Mountain Battery; Gr. Turner, 8th Battery, R. F. A.; Pte. Jarvis, Northampton Regt.; Pte. Tansell, Worcesters; Pte. Wright, Worcesters; Pte. Smith, Lincolns,; Pte. Meichan, Durhams; and Lce.-Corpl. Ostrick, R. R. R.

Middle Weights.—Pte. Bainshan, the Queens; Pte. Price, Pte. Williiams, Pte. Sandford, and Pte. Barry, S. W. Borderers; Pte. Cook, Worcesters; Corpl. Chever, Essex Regt.; Pte. Atkinson, Lincolns; Bombr. Giffin, 10th Battery, R. F. A.; Pte. Flowers, Durhams; and Gunner Gilson, 8th Battery, R. F. A.

Light Weights.—Corpl. J. Arthur, Inns. Dragoons; Corpl. Sherwood and Lce. Corpl. Symons, Worcesters; Pte. Marks, Middlesex; Lce.-Corpl. Oates and Lce.-Corpl. Spencer, the Queens; Pte. Strickland, 14th Hussars; G. R. Lyons, 8th Battery, R. F. A.; Pte. Dean, Northamptons; Pte. Turner, Pte. Jones, Pte. Williams, and Pte. Norris, S. W. Borderers; Pte. Hiller, East Surreys; Pte. Dixon and Dr. Hemmings, Worcesters; Pte. Bolesworth and Pte. Brownsworth, Leicesters; Pte. Archdale and Pte. Makins, Lincolns; Gr. Frimston, 8th Battery, R. F. A.; Sergt. Beazley, East Yorks; Pte. Gibbons, Northamptons; Gr. Gibbons, 11th Battery, R.F.A.; Gr. Garnett, 11th Battery, R.F.A; Pte. Hill, Durhams; Pte. Hayward, Glosters; Corpl. Wilson, 3rd Co., B. V. A.; and Pte. Thorpe and Corpl. Daniels, Dorsets.

Feather Weights.—Pte. Robson, Durhams; Lce. Corpl. Penton, Middlesex; Dr. Spillard, 8th Battery, R.F.A.; Pte. Sullivan and Pte. Callonay, the Queens; Sergt. Chaston, Pte. Farley and Pte. Moss, S. W. Borderers; Pte. Roberts, Glosters; Pte. Carter and Pte. Steward, Northamptons; Lce.-Corpl. Martin, East Surreys; Pte. Scriven, Pte. Poole, Pte. Peake, Pte. Syles, and Pte. Latson, Worcesters; Pte. Hammond and Pte. Healy. Leicesters; Pte. Grooby, Pte. Griffin, Pte. Osborne, Lce. Corpl McClaverty and Pte. Hookings, Lincolns; Pte. Houghton, East Yorks; Corpl. McIntosh, R. W. Fusiliers; Lce., Corpl. Scarborough, Inniskilling Dragoons; Gr. Barton, 11th Battery, R. F. A; Vol. Wright, Poona Vol. Rifles; Lce.-Corpl. Callean, Worcesters; and Lce.-Corpl Manning, Northamptons.

Boys.—Boy Glossop, Worcesters; and Boy Harley and Boy Pain, Dragoons.

OFFICERS.

Heavy Weights.—Lieutenant Boys, Lincolns; and Lieutenant Saunders, East Yorks.

Middle Weights.—Lieutenant Wickham, Lincolns.

Light Weights.—Lieutenant Wickham, Lincolns.

Feather Weights.—nil.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Bengal Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 19.

The Final in the Bengal Championship Singles between B. M. Atkinson and L. S. Deane was played off this afternoon at Lahore and ended in a win for the former by 6-3, 6-1, and 7-5. It will be remembered that those two played through the previous rounds and the semi-finals at Calcutta when the tennis tournaments were in progress, as they had left Calcutta before they could play off the final. It was allowed that they should play the last game in Lahore, both being Punjab men. There was a large crowd on the tennis ground.

The game was not an exciting one, was rather too one-sided, but both men gave an exhibition of excellent tennis. Atkinson took first serve and won the game fairly easily. Deane gained the next without there being anything extraordinary. The next two games were close, Deane bringing the score to two all with a prettily placed shot which was applauded as he had come up to the net very skilfully. The seventh game, with the score at three all, saw both men warming up to their work considerably. Atkinson gained front several times with the ball very cleverly from some nasty shots by Deane. The set was then carried to a successful conclusion by Atkinson, whose play was noticeable more for its carefulness than by anything particularly brilliant. In the next set Deane only managed to put one game to his score. Play from both courts began to get considerably faster. There was some good rallying during this set, particularly in the sixth game, when Deane put in some masterly play. He spoilt his chances by putting a great many balls into the net. The set was decided by Atkinson's judgment in rarely missing putting his shots where it was most difficult for his opponent to get at. Then Deane played up well at volleys, but miscalculated at the final stroke. The third set was the best of the match. Both men were playing a pretty game. Atkinson played carefully as previously, giving his opponent rather more work than himself. Deane, however, came to attack bravely almost without fault. The closeness of the score shows this, and Atkinson had all he could do to cape with his opponent, who had a special mode of attack. Play was very fast and some longish valleys kept the two on the move from one side of the court to the other. Atkinson got in some tricky volleys and Deane missed only those balls which he was intende to miss through faulty play. Apart from high class tennis on either side, it was a case of cunning against cunning, and in this art Atkinson is the superior man and won the match.

The Executive Committee in Vienna, of which His Highness Prince zu Furstenburg is the President, has, with the approval of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, appointed Sir Arthur Trendell, C.M.G., who acted as Secretary to the Royal British Commission for the Vienna International Exhibition of 1873, to be the Commissioner General in Great Britain for the International Shooting and Field Sports Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1910.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The following is the Directors' Report of the Akbar and Manufacturing Press Company for the year ended 31st December 1908.

The working of the Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 77,261-7-6 which with a balance of Rs. 6,900-11-3 brought forward from the last year's account makes up a total sum of Rs. 84,162-2-6 to the credit of Profit and Loss account, which result your Directors trust you will regard satisfactory.

Your Directors wish to appropriate the sum of Rs. 84, 162-2-9 standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss account, mentioned above, as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 300 per share at 40 per cent. (free of income-tax) Rs. 60,000; carrying to Reserve fund Rs. 5,000; carrying to machinery Depreciation fund Rs. 5,000; carrying to Building Depreciation fund Rs. 5,000; carrying to Bad debts fund Rs. 1,000; carrying to Fire Insurance fund Rs. 1,000; carrying to Company's Servants' Gratuity fund account Rs. 250; distributing bonus to the employees of the Company Rs. 2,000; balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 4,912-2 9.—Total Rs. 84,162-2 9.

Your Directors feel pleasure to inform you that the Company's press at Bombay has been working very satisfactorily and consequently the Company's ratio in the Bombay joint working agreement, which has been renewed for a further term of one year from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909 has been enhanced by 4 cents in a rupee instead of 2 cents, in addition to an equal share from 1st July 1908. As stated in last year's Report, the building erected for extra accomodation for storing merchants' stuff has been completed and has cost us Rs. 17,101-8 0 and further extension of the building has been under contemplation to meet with the pressing demand for space by constituents. You will also feel pleasure to note that the revenue derived from rents has increased from Rs. 25,323-10-9 to Rs. 27,004-1-5.

With reference to the working of the Company's out-station factories your Directors had drawn your attention in the year's Report that the cotton crop being scanty owing to the lack of rain in the lattar part of the monsoons, the Company's out-station factories did very little work up to the season ending with June 1908. The cotton crop at Khandwa and Burhanpur for 1908-1909 being far better than that of the previous season and with a view to enhance the annual profits of the Company, they thought it desirable to buy an additional press factory and two ginning factories consisting of 82 gins with a bungalow &c. at Khandwa in the Nimar District, belonging to Messrs. Lookmanji Vallibboy & Co., for a sum of Rs. 1,17,000 on the 18th November 1908. This additional factory and the gins having commenced work from 1st December last, have been able to show the following net profit during one month: Press No. 2, Rs. 2,358-2-3; ginning factories, 2,693-15-7.—Total 5,052-1-10, which result the Directors hope you will find desirable. The Directors trust that the cotton crop for 1908-1909 at Khandwa being favourable, the Company expects to be able to show better results.

With a view to make savings in payments of premiums for insuring the Company's Bombay press buildings and machinery, the Company has equipped the premises with all the necessary fire service appliances and made necessary alterations in the building.

Your Directors are glad to report that out of Rs. 5,166-2-0, being the out-standing at Khandwa for which suits had been filed in the Court of Khundwa, Rs. 1,900-0-3 have been recovered and steps are still being taken towards recovery of the balance.

The Company's Bombay and out-station factories have been insured against fire for a total sum of Rs 6,27,800.

To guard against contingencies, your Directors have also insured the annual profit of the Company for Rs. 75,000.

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, your Directors request you to appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

Your Directors also request you to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06 K D Shroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J Part heard

314-07 Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cussum and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R Part heard.

568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Postponement.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Prallad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.

44-08 Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chatha.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Consent Decree.

960-08 C P D Cunha M D Havier de Braganza vs J Havier Claudino de Braganza Daphtary F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.

155-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others vs Mahmohandas Ramji and others Mansooklal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khoa vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.

615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P

For Postponement.

981-07 C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Oosman and others Payne and Co.

945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.

482 07 Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff,

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

WHEN Reuter wired that any summary of the report of the Decentralisation Commission's report could "only touch the fringe" he spoke the whole truth. His epitome of the 339 pages of report and fourteen of conclusions and representations was concise and illuminating, but as one of our Home contemporaries observes, the report must seem to be written in an unknown tongue, even to the educated—unacquainted with India. The full text of the report, with the general summary of conclusions and recommendations, has now reached us and we must say at once that it is exhaustive, also exhausting. It begins with a recital of the Royal Warrant, followed by an explanation of the conditions under which the Commission carried out its work, and then come a couple of historical chapters, containing a treatise on the organisation of the Government of India and their relations with the Secretary of State and the organisation of the Provincial Governments and their general relations with the Government of India—nothing new, but nevertheless instructive to those who are unacquainted with the manner in which we are governed in India. All members of the Commission sign the report and their general conclusions and recommendations we publish to-day in our news columns. But we find several additional pages of supplementary memoranda, signed respectively by Mr. Hobhouse, Sir F. Lely, Sir S. Edgerley and Mr. Hichens, which we propose to reproduce early next week. It is not until we get to paragraph 46 that we find the first suggestion. In it the Commissioners aver that the difficulty of defining the exact limits between a "just control and petty vexatious meddling interference," recognised by the Court of Directors in 1834, still remains and the Commissioners are of opinion that the Central Government should confine itself to laying down general principles and that the detailed application of these should be left in the hands of the subordinate Governments; but in practice, they find that it is sometimes extremely difficult to say what are mere details and whether these may or may not affect the application of a principle. Moreover, what is normally a detail, properly left to a local Government, may, at a period of political stress or under altered circumstances, become a matter in which the Government of India and even the Secretary of State must assert their responsibilities. It is therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioners, of paramount importance that relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should be readily adaptable to new or changing conditions and should not be stereotyped by anything in the nature of a rigid constitution. India is not a federation, so should remain subject to the general control of the Government of India.

True; though their functions and powers should be variable as circumstances may require, and in this respect we find that Mr. Hobhouse would go further than his colleagues. He condemns the present system by which local Governments are obliged to raise loans for all purposes through the Government of India as clumsy, dilatory and uneconomical. He would have them gradually accustomed to accept the full responsibility, which must eventually rest on them for the efficient control of their own finances, and they cannot, in his judgment, fully realise this if they are subject, in the case of all but petty loans, to the control and guidance of a superior power upon whom rests the obligation to put right any miscalculations. Mr. Hobhouse brushes aside the objection that there is no market in which the money might be raised, and doubtless he is right. If the Port Trust, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, in Bombay, for example, can raise money, the Local Government could do so with equal ease and potential lenders would probably supply local Governments much more readily, for it would give them an increased share in the administration, besides an actual sight of the works in which their capital would be invested. Upon these grounds Mr. Hobhouse is led to the conclusion that local Governments could usefully and safely exploit local markets—and we believe he is right. Altogether, the Commission would give local Governments more power, never, however, forgetting that this is not a country of federated states in which each has its own peculiar interests to preserve and where the original rights of the contracting parties must be respected. The Commission, nevertheless, finds it difficult to strike a balance and determine whether the degree of control now exercised by the Government of India over the local Governments and by these, in turn, over the authorities subordinate to them is expedient or excessive. Both Governments they think have been hitherto too much dominated by consideration of administrative efficiency and paid too little regard to the importance of developing a strong sense of responsibility amongst their subordinate agents. Future policy should be directed to steadily enlarging the spheres of the detailed administration entrusted to Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them, and of recognising that they must definitely dispose of an increasing share of the ordinary work of government—a responsibility they will welcome rather than shirk.

The remarks of the Commission on the subject of the Councils will be read with perhaps more interest than any other part of the report at the present time, for, as we pointed out the other day, they had not been without effect on the new Indian Councils Bill. "While our report was still under consideration," they say, "we were informed by Your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India, that motives of high policy would require an early pronouncement by him, on behalf of Your Majesty's Government, on certain important reforms in the system of administration in India. Accordingly, at his request, we furnished him with the conclusions now embodied in our report. We have not thought it necessary to point out, in each instance, the extent to which the application of our conclusions, independently arrived at, may be affected by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State. We have been content to report these conclusions to Your Majesty in their original form." And here we may trace the proposal to which the much-discussed Clause 3 refers: the establishment of Councils, also the idea of appointing Governors instead of Lieutenant-Governors. From the administrative point of view the Commission considers that the system of Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to the larger provinces. They are not in favour, however, of providing civilian Lieutenant-Governors with civilian colleagues, or of converting members of Boards of Revenue into subordinate colleagues of the Lieutenant-Governor. They prefer a regular Council Government such as exists in Madras and Bombay, with a Governor usually, but not invariably, appointed from home. There we have a suggestion which will meet with hearty approval, though it might at first sight be supposed that the official world would object very strongly to the abolition of one of the highest posts to which they may now attain. It is felt and has often been urged that a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the same service as his colleagues, and possibly junior to one of them, does not command their deference in a degree sufficient to obviate friction. The Commissioners maintain that the establishment of regular Council Governments in all the major provinces would afford provision for suitable distribution of work, greater continuity of policy, increased public confidence, greater efficiency, and the advantage of a fresh mind possessed by a Governor, whose position and antecedents would command the deference and support of his colleagues. There are, as will be seen, many other important points involved in the report, but of these we must reserve consideration for another day.

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THE LATE LORD EGERTON. EARL EGERTON of Tatton, whose death is announced in his 78th year, was a great authority on old Indian arms, of which he had made the most curious and extensive private collection in England at his country seat, Tatton Park in Cheshire. His catalogue of the arms and armoury in that splendid collection was twice published, and in its second and revised edition it forms a valuable handbook on the subject. Old Maratha and Rajput arms were a special feature of Lord Egerton's collection. He visited India specially with that object. Other Oriental arms, besides Indian, were also included, and the Tatton Park collection is invaluable to the student of the history of the warfare of India and the East. Though he never served in India he was connected with it through marriage. His first wife was a granddaughter of Lord Amherst, a former Governor-General of India, whose rule is remembered in history as having first brought us into conflict with the then independent and neighbouring kingdom of Burma. His second wife was the widow of the third and last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was Governor of Madras from 1876 to 1880. That Governor distinguished himself by his opposition in several ways to the policy of Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of the day, notably as regards famine and the vernacular press. Lord Lytton passed in 1878 a stringent Vernacular Press Act to which the Duke of Buckingham was opposed, and it was due to his opposition that the Act was not made applicable to the province of Madras over which the Duke then ruled. By neither marriage had Lord Egerton male issue so he is succeeded by his brother, who has just completed his sixty-fourth year, having been born on 19th March 1845. Lord Egerton sat for a quarter of a century, before his succession to the Barony of his father in 1883, in the House of Commons as member for his county of Cheshire. At the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria he was made an Earl. The late Earl was an active man and did much useful public work of an extra-parliamentary nature. He presided over the Royal Commission on the education of the blind and the deaf, and also over that on the Port of London. He was also interested in Church matters and was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England for the last thirty years. With his first wife he did much to revive the silk industry of England, especially at Macclesfield. He was also a practical farmer and breeder. Besides the armoury at Tatton Hall, he had also a famous library there in which there are some rare literary treasures including Queen Elizabeth's Horn Book, which is the most perfect specimen now extant of the old primers for learning the elements of reading used in former days by our ancestors. Lord Egerton was the nephew of Lord Augustus Loftus, the famous diplomatist.

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PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. THERE was a slight increase in the number of deaths from plague in the Presidency in February over the figures in January, but practically the whole of it is absorbed by the increase in Bombay City. The Presidency returns for January were 2,437, while in February they were 2,690, an increase of two hundred and fifty three. In Bombay the increase was from sixty-five to two hundred and seventy-eight. Karachi, too, increased by thirty-seven. There were also, however, large fluctuations in other parts of the Presidency. Poona City decreased from one hundred and eleven to twenty-five, and the Poona district from two hundred and thirty-eight to one hundred and seventy-eight. The principal increases other than the two which have been mentioned were in the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country and in Baroda. In the former the deaths recorded increased from one hundred and eighty-one to two hundred and nineteen, while at Baroda the increase was from one hundred and ninety to three hundred and sixty-one. Baroda is singularly unfortunate in regard to plague, and the fact causes one to wonder if it be that it is an object-lesson of the danger of paying too much attention to religious objection to rat killing. It may be noted that the number of infected places in Baroda has decreased by two, so that the epidemic there is concentrated and should prove amenable to proper treatment at less expense than if it were scattered widely throughout the villages. The number of infected places in the Presidency is now two hundred and eighty, an increase of nine, and it is probable that the figures for the Presidency will show a large increase this month.

SIR JOHN and Lady Hewett and a large party of friends are now shooting in Nepal.

LALA LAJPAT RAI arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the Mail Steamer "Britannia," and left for Lahore by the Punjab Mail.

SOME of the dynamite recently stolen from Kodarmar Ranchi has been traced to Howrah, where investigation is proceeding.

THE Revd. B. Kitchen, Chaplain of Nagpur, Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire.

THE Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji returned yesterday morning to Jamnagar by special train, with Lord Londesborough and others from Talaja, where two panthers were killed.

IT is notified that, in Burma, in addition to the two posts of District Judges and the two posts of Deputy Commissioners, already open to members of the Burma Provincial Civil Service, one post of Settlement Officer shall also be so opened. Its pay, when held by an Officer of the Provincial Civil Service, is to be Rs. 1,000 monthly.

MR. EVRED EKE, who is hale and hearty, still works at his farrier's shop in the village of Mulbarton, near Norwich, has just cumpleted his eighty-first year. As a lad he was apprenticed to his father at the trade, and for over sixty years has been in business for himself. His five brothers, three of his sons, and one grandson also work at the farrier's anvil.

GERMAN capitalists are preparing to exploit Canada on a large scale. Rich deposits of silver and coal in the eastern part of the Dominion are to be mined extensively, and if the plans of the controlling Syndicate are carried out, the development of this part of Canada which includes the best coal found in America, will be in the hands of Germans. The German Canadian Syndicate, which includes representatives of the leading financial and industrial circles in Berlin, equipped an expedition in 1906 to explore Canada on scientific principles with a view to discover mineral treasures. This expedition succeeded in finding new important silver mines in East Canada, near existing silver mines at Cobalt. Subsequently, large coal fields were discovered, which, according to the opinion of geologists, contain the best coal found anywhere on the American continent. It is estimated that these coal fields contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Lords and Reform.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

LORD CURZON stated in the House of Lords yesterday that in reading the report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India he was suprised to come upon the proposal for the creation of new Provincial Executive Councils. I think that his Lordship's astonishment will be shared by everyone who has perused the voluminous and elaborate document in question. I know I rubbed my eyes when I saw the recommendation. In the circumstances it was right that the report should be published before the House of Lords went into Committee on the Councils Bill, and it is perhaps a pity that it was not issued even earlier. We now know, what previously was an enigma, where Lord Morley got the idea of including in his scheme of reform an extension of the system of Executive Councils. The views of the Royal Commission on this head are concisely summarised in the marginal descriptions of the paragraphs. "We think the powers vested in a Lieutenant-Governor too wide to be expediently entrusted to one man." "But are not in favour of some of the above suggestions" (*vide* paragraph 438). "We prefer the establishment of a regular Council Government as in Madras and Bombay." "But we do not think that the Governor need invariably be appointed from Home." "Provincial Executive Councils should, moreover, consist of a Governor and not less than four members." "The establishment of Council Governments should not lead to greater friction between the Government of India and the Provinces." One curious admission is made. The Commission briefly refer to the arguments *pro* and *con* and also to the discussion of the subject by the Supreme Authorities in 1867-8 "when the weakness of the then Government of Bengal had been apparent in regard to the Orissa famine and the Secretary of State had suggested, as a possible remedy, the administration of the Province by a Governor-in-Council after the model of Bombay and Madras. The discussion, the Committee point out, did not lead to any change in the system. They then go on to make the admission to which I have alluded: "The Home Secretary to the Government of India declined, under instructions from that Government, to inform us as to more recent discussions or to give his own views upon the question." It is perfectly impossible in the space at my command to attempt anything like an abstract of this appallingly long report. The general summary of conclusions and recommendations alone run to 134 paragraphs!

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

The House of Lords devoted six hours yesterday to the consideration of the Indian Councils Bill, and contrary to general expectation cut out of the measure one of its most important provisions. Although nothing so startling as the adoption of Lord MacDonnell's amendment was anticipated, some interesting speeches were anticipated and there was a fairly large attendance of peers. The Prince of Wales was again present, occupying his usual place on the cross-benches. Of the five ex-Governors of Bombay, who are members of the House of Lords, four contributed to the proceedings. The hereditary Chamber prides itself on the elasticity of its methods and before the House actually went into Committee on the Bill, Lord Morley availed himself of the latitude enjoyed by the peers to initiate a general debate of some length. He began by referring to the "very remarkable" debate that took place on the motion for the second reading of the Bill. He recognised in terms of evident sincerity the value of much of the criticism to which his policy was subjected on that occasion by Lord Curzon and others, but intimated that no good reason had been shown why they should not pass the Bill in its original form. It was said, he observed, that he had rushed the Bill or at all events some parts of it. Some Indian telegrams had spoken of "frantic haste." He could not understand this being said by anyone who considered the facts. It was three years ago that this policy was put on the anvil. The Government of India sent a Despatch expressing the views which they thought should be embodied in the contemplated measure. The Government at home replied asking for reconsideration of this or that point and suggesting consultation with the local authorities on the whole scheme. That was done carefully and exhaustively, the result being the further Despatch of October 1908. The Government at home considered it again, and they made certain modifications in it. But those were not hastily made, and he was guiltless of the charge of having hurried the matter. In accordance with a promise made he then proceeded to describe the general heads of the regulations, and the gist of his remarks in this connection have been telegraphed by Reuter. On the important question of qualification or rather disqualification he pointed out that every legislative body, not excluding the mother of Parliaments, claimed the right of excluding from membership persons in certain categories. The Government had not yet quite settled what those disqualifications were to be, and the Government of India in a telegram about ten days ago had provisionally proposed the following as disqualified persons: —(1) females (here there was some laughter on the scarlet benches); (2) persons of unsound mind; (3) persons under 25 years of age: (4) insolvents, subject to the conditions which existed in our own country in the matter of bankruptcy; (5) persons who had been convicted of a non-bailable offence, when such sentence had not subsequently been quashed or reversed; and (6) persons who had been dismissed from the service of the Government and declared ineligible for employment under the Government in future. The Government of India were considering whether deportees should be included in the ban. As far as he was concerned, though he abstained form committing himself, he urged the House to adopt the counsel which Lord Courtney gave the other day—counsel which he (Lord Morley) had much at heart. He proceeded (I quote from the *Times* report):—"If they were going to give these great extensions of power, let them not do it in a grudging way. If they made their list of disqualifications too large, if they included certain classes of people in India, he was afraid it would leave what he might call a "ragged edge" behind. It was vital that they should leave as little ragged edge as possible, if ragged edge there were at all." He repeated the same views in another form when later in the evening Lord Ampthill brought forward an amendment with the object of expressly preventing sedition-mongers from sitting in Legislative Councils—an amendment that was not pressed. This Lord Morley observed was a matter of regulation and one on which, as he had previously stated, their minds were not made up. But he significantly added he should not easily come to the conclusion that the fact of a man having one day or another taken a mischievous part in a political agitation when he was young was to act as a disqualification for ever. Another of Lord Ampthill's amendments, similarly withdrawn, wished to make it a *sine qua non* that no proclamation, rule or regulation should become an accomplished fact until Parliament had been given an opportunity if it so desired of vetoing it. The terms of the proposed new clause were as follows:—"Before any proclamation, rule, or regulation under this Act is made the draft thereof shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of not less than 65 days during the Session of Parliament, and if either House before the expiration of that period presents an address to his Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, but without prejudice to the making of any new draft, proclamation, rule or regulation." Lord Curzon supported Lord Ampthill in this, but Lord Morley would not listen to the proposal for a moment. All he would consent to was the introduction of a new clause in these terms:—"All proclamations, regulations, and rules, made under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made." There the matter remains for the present. Of course the *piece de resistance* of the sitting was Lord MacDonnell's amendment to omit that portion giving power for the creation of new Provincial Executive Councils. Lord Curzon, in supporting this amendment, said their case on the Opposition side of the House was that, so far as they knew, there had been no such full consideration and no consultation with the heads of the Departments concerned. The House laughed when Lord Wolverthampton remarked with less than his usual wisdom, that if they introduced large changes into the local government of India, they could not have one description of government in one part and another in another part. Lord Ampthill also came to Lord Morley's assistance, declaring that it would be extremely inexpedient to omit the clause after the action the House had already taken. Lord Cromer's earnest appeal to the Government to drop this part of the Bill fell on deaf ears. Lord Morley, in his animated speech on the amendment, asked the House to realise why this great task had been taken in hand at all. "It was because there was a condition of things in India, admitted by everybody, that demanded dealing with without delay. Were they to deal with a grave situation of this sort piecemeal? When the Minister responsible for India told them that they were confronted with rather a serious situation, and when the Government of India said things of the same kind, they were either going to face that situation seriously, and firmly and completely, or they were not. Was it worth while to delay and have another India Bill, with prolonged debates and he knew not what, India, in the meantime, tossing it all about, arguing it and saying, "We always told you that Parliament was not up to this"? He was able to tell the House that at least one Lieutenant-Governor—Sir Edward Baker—is strongly with the Home Government on this point. He warned the assembled thanes that if they struck out this clause the tension in India might easily return. If this Bill were dealt with either there or in other place—he was sure it would not be there—in such a way as to make it a failure or a wreck, those who were responsible for it would take an enormous responsibility. And if their Lordships that night played with any part of the Bill they would be setting a very evil example. Lord Morley concluded his vigorous speech with a parting shot at Lord MacDonnell, whom the Secretary of State is not supposed to love. Lord MacDonnell's arguments, said the Indian Minister, were good sound bureaucratic arguments, but it was the bureaucratic system that they were going to make a breach in. This thrust Lord MacDonnell answered by belittling Lord Morley's apprehensions as to the effect rejection of the clause would have in India. Why, the advanced section of Indian politicians had never asked for this particular change. Moreover we should never do any good in India by being afraid. At the same time he was not troubled by the present disturbances; indeed he thought they were greatly due to the nervousness of the men on the spot. Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne also took part in the discussion. Lord MacDonnell, in what I am afraid the *Nation* will consider a wrong-headed manner, insisted upon a division with the result you know—for the clause 18; against, 59.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LIST.

I presume that for some reason or other no whip was issued to the Liberal peers; otherwise the smallness of the number of Ministerialists who took part in the division is unaccountable. The unwilling absence of Lord Ripon was due to the unsatisfactory state of his health. It is not explained why Lord Elgin was not present and it is a notable fact, and one to which Lord Curzon called attention, that the only living ex Liberal Viceroy has taken no part in the discussion of the reforms from first to last. I am afraid it means that he is not in sympathy with Lord Morley's policy or it may be that Lord Elgin (who was in the opinion of many people very shabbily treated when on the death of Sir Henry Campbell. Bannerman the Cabinet was partially reconstructed) is sulking in his Caledonian tent. I am rather surprised to notice that neither Lord Courtney nor Lord Shaw the new Lord of Appeal voted against the MacDonnell amendment. Both were in the House earlier in the evening at all events. Probably they were called away before the division came on or perhaps they did not think that Lord MacDonnell would dream of carrying his opposition so far as to ask the House to vote on his amendment. Lord Ampthill as might have been expected had the courage of his convictions and separated himself from his party. Lord Sandhurst, who is as strong a Liberal as Lord Ampthill is unwavering a Unionist, formed one of the 59 non-contents. I give first the names of the peers who composed the minority. They are as follows:—Viscount Wolverhampton (Lord President), the Earls of Crewe, Beauchamp, Carrington, Chichester and Granard; Viscounts Morley and Althorp; Lords Allendale, Ampthill, Armdstead, Blyth, Hamilton of Dalziel, Herschell, O'Hagan, Pentland, Reay, and Saye and Sele. The majority consisted of three Dukes (Bedford, Wellington and Buccleuch), five Marquises (Ailesbury, Bath, Bristol, Lansdowne and Londonderry); 16 Earls (Camperdown, Carlisle, Cathcart, Cawdor, Cromer, Devon, Erroll, Fortescue, Longford, Lovelace, Lytton, Onslow, Stewart of Garlies, Waldegrave, Westmeath and Wicklow), nine Viscounts (Barrington, Boyne, Falkland, Falmouth, Goschen, Hood, Iveagh, Masserene, Midleton); 26 Barons (Basing, Cheylesmore, Clinton Cottesloe, Curzon of Kedleston, Ellenborough, Estcourt, Harris, Lawrence, Leith of Fyire, MacDonnell, Monk Bretton, Saltoun, Sanderson, Sandhurst, Sinclair, Stanmore (formerly Sir Arthur Gordon), Templemore, Trevor, Vivian, Waleran, Wenlock, Willoughby de Broke, Wynford and Zouche of Hanyingworth. Lords Northcote and Lamington it will be seen were amongst the peers interested who did not record their vote although the former spoke in the general debate that preceded the Committee stage.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

FORCING THE PACE.

The Supplementary Vote.

REASONS FOR DELAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Bellairs urged the placing of the "Dreadnoughts" for which provisional sanction is asked on the present Estimates, declaring that the programme was absolutely inadequate.

Mr. McKenna pointed out that the result of this step would be to delay the next "Dreadnoughts," which would be thirty per cent. superior to the present type. Our power of construction in 1909 would be again the first in the world.

On Mr. Balfour pressing for an explicit statement, Mr. Asquith said that the "Dreadnoughts" provisionally asked for would certainly be constructed, if the acceleration of German construction continued. Nobody, he said, appreciated better the necessity of keeping ahead of a neighbour who was able to build "Dreadnoughts" as fast as we.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Famine Threatening.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Advices from Paris state that the Telegraph and Postal services continue to be at a standstill. Government is preparing summarily to dismiss employes ceasing work. Military telegraphists are replacing the operators and soldiers are replacing the postmen.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Famine is threatening Paris owing to the dislocation of business consequent on the strike. Five million letters are lying undelivered.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Nationalists Seize Bunder Abbas.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter wires from Bushire that the Nationalists have taken over the Customs and Government at Bunder Abbas.

Sir Edward Grey, questioned in the House of Commons regarding Persia, said that the most recent intelligence did not indicate that there] was exceptional danger to Europeans in Teheran. He had received no information from Sir G. Barclay that the reinforcement of the Legation Guard was necessary or desirable.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HARBIN.

Settlement Arrived at.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter wires from Peking that a *modus vivendi* has been reached by Russia and China with reference to the administration of Harbin.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Committee Report.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Committee has reported favourably on the American tariff.

COST OF THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Much Wasted Money.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Report of the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners states that the dispute of last autumn cost the Association £140,926.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

9 to 2 against Arranmore.
7 to 1 against Borax.
8 to 1 against Succour.
10 to 1 against Kaffir Chief.
100 to 9 against General Stossel.
20 to 1 against Duke of Sparta and Temeraire.
25 to 1 against Woodhall.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM).

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Race run on March 23, probable starters and latest betting:—

4 to 1 against Arranmore.
9 to 1 against Borax.
9 to 1 agaist Succour.
10 to 1 against Kaffir Chief.
12 to 1 against General Stossel.
12 to 1 against Mercutio.

Longer odds against:—Roseate Dawn, Wise Mason, Richerry, Hayden, The Tower, Temeraire, Sagamore, Summer, Sir Toby, Lucus, Woodhall, Vevlet, Duke of Sparta, Idomenee, Gerbera, and Point of View.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The latest betting on the Grand National is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Lutteur.
9 to 1 against Mattiemacgregor.
100 to 6 against Paddy, Maher, Tomwest and Domino.
20 to 1 against Davy Jones.

THE BALKAN OUTLOOK.

Private Settlement before the Conference.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions with reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina, said that the Government had always held that a preliminary agreement on the questions in dispute should be arrived at by all the Powers before the Conference was summoned. Negotiations, he added, were still in progress.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The statement made by Emperor Francis Joseph to a Hungarian Deputy, that he is still convinced that peace will be maintained, has caused a more hopeful feeling in Vienna. This feeling has been strengthened by the Italian suggestion that the Conference should register Austro-Turkish and Turco-Bulgarian agreements, and should record the fact that Servia makes no demands whatever, and also by Great Britain's reply to notification of the Austro-Turkish Protocol in which Great Britain accepts that Protocol with reservation that the Conference shall decide questions on which a previous agreement has been reached.

THE LATE BABU ASHUTOSH BISWAS.

Family to be Granted a Jaghir.

MURDERER'S RELATIVES' LAST INTERVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Before Mr. Bompas to-day, the District Magistrate of Alipur, the uncle and the elder brother of Charu Chander Bose, the assassin of the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, applied for permission to see Charu, who had written a letter to them for a last interview. The Magistrate ordered them to see the Jail Superintendent for the purpose.

The relatives also asked the Magistrate's permission to take away the dead body of Charu for cremation in accordance with the Hindu rites.

The Magistrate told them that he could not permit them to take away the dead body, but it would be cremated within the Jail compound.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The second son of the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas has accepted a Government post in the enrolled list of the Finance Department, and the eldest has declined the appointment of Treasurer of the Paper Currency.

It is understood that a Jaghir will be conferred on the family.

EXECUTION OF ROSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Charu Chunder Bose, the murderer of the late Asutosh Biswas, was executed at the Alipur Jail this morning. But few persons were present, and there was no demonstration outside.

The body of Charu Chunder Bose was cremated in the Jail compound by his brother and uncle after the execution.

CONSPIRACY AT KABUL.

Amir's Life Threatened.

PROMPT MEASURES ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The "Pioneer" states that according to a Peshawar correspondent reports are current of great excitement in the Amir's Camp at Jellalabad consequent on the discovery of a plot to murder the Amir, the Heir-Apparent Sardar Inayatullah and other members of the Royal family. Various persons have been arrested at Kabul and Jellalabad and military precautions been taken in both places. Inayatullah was left in charge at Kabul when the Amir started for Jellalabad in January. Rumour credits Bibi Salima, wife of the late Abdur Rehman, with having a share in the conspiracy. The Amir, it would appear —had been fully equal to the occasion when he became aware of the plot, the and promptitude with which arrests havei been made prevented any dangerous developments.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Entertained by Lt.-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Baker entertained the University students in the grounds of Belvedere this afternoon. The proceedings passed off most successfully, the lads evincing a warm appreciation of the hospitality and confidence shown them at a time when this kind of reunion is calculated to do an infinity of good.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Abolition to be Questioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The "Pioneer" understands that Lord Curzon will probably raise a debate in the Lords on the abolition of the Military Supply Department when the despatches on the subject are published at home.

LIEUTENANT H. B. Wilcox is posted to the Burma Military Police.

MISS CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

Prayers Offered.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"There is no improvement in Miss Clarke's condition."

Government House, March 19.

Our representative who called at Government House, late last night, was informed that Miss Clarke's condition remained unchanged.

MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

At the instance of Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Chief Kazi of Bombay, a meeting of the Mahomedans was convened yesterday, at 5 p. m., at the Office of the Kazi in Old Kazi Street, Chukla, to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of Miss Clarke.

Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay breifly explained the object for which the meeting had been convened and expressed his deep regret at the sudden and lamentable illness of Miss Clarke, the reports of which were keenly and anxiously watched by the general public of the Presidency and entertained a small hope that they all should soon be relieved of the anxiety and that she might be restored to complete health. Kazisaheb then said a brief prayer in which all those present, fervently joined.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Clarke, the presentation of prizes to the pupils of the Bai Ruttonbai Framji Panday School, at Tardeo, which was to have taken place on the 26th instant, has been postponed.

According to instructions from Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., special prayers were offered up yesterday in the Bombay Synagogues for the speedy recovery of Miss Clarke.

For the same reason the "At Home" by Sir Balchandra has also been indefinitely postponed. It should have come off to-day. Those that have received invitations will consider them as cancelled. The Bombay Light Horse Sports at Santa Cruz, fixed for to-day, and the congratulatory dinner to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., to be given by his friends and admirers at the Taj on the 23rd instant, have been likewise postponed for the same cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 19.

H.H. the Maharaja, congregated, about 3,000 Hindus including in the Jaswanath Temple, to offer prayers for the health of Miss Violet Clarke. So did the Parsee Anjuman in their Agiari; whilst the Mahomedans followed their example in the Musjid this morning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 19.

The Parsis of Surat will assemble in the Dadabhai Mody's principal Fire Temple to-morrow (Saturday) at the invitation of Sardar Davar Kaikhusro Edalji Modi, the head of the Parsi Community, to offer prayers for the speedy and full recovery of Miss Clarke, the beloved daughter of our popular sympathetic Governor, and that she may live long to be a source of solace and comfort to her grieving and now anxiety torn parent.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Coming Visit to Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 19.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Minto, will arrive in Lahore at 1 p. m. on the 1st April. His Excellency will be received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor and the high officials of the Civil and Military Departments.

An address will be presented to the Viceroy by the Municipal Committee.

Lady Minto and party arrive at Calcutta to-morrow from Darjeeling.

Her Excellency and Lady Eileen Elliot, also Captain Muir, accompany the Viceroy on his Spring tour. In addition to the party as already reported, Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary, goes as far as Lahore.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Feeling in Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

There is a distinct feeling amongst many Mahomedans in these provinces in favour of the retention of Clause 3 of the Indian Bill. They would be prepared to accept it probably with a stipulation requiring twelve years' executive service as a necessary qualification for candidates, European and Indian, for Executive Councils, but the entire omission they look upon as fatal to Indian aspirations.

B. P. R. A. RIFLE MEETING.

Non-arrival of Ammunition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 19.

It will be remembered that, while the B. P. R. A. Rifle Meeting was in progress at Meerut, the North-Western Railway were held responsible by the authorities of the Rifle Meeting for the non-arrival of a wagon of ammunition. Official inquiries into the matter are now complete and the result clearly exonerates the North-Western Railway for the non-arrival of the wagon. It was due to the despatching station having booked it to Multan, instead of to Meerut. Dum Dum was the despatching station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Alteration in Deposits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

It is notified that with effect from the 1st proximo, the 1 per cent. commission now charged on deposits made by the public with the Telegraph Department, to cover the cost of telegrams despatched, shall be abolished and instead a fee of Re. 1 shall be levied for every 25 telegrams despatched under this arrangement, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 annually.

CAPTAIN C. E. Parmer, I.M.S., is posted to the United Provinces Jail Department.

THE MUCKRAKE MAN.

By Upton Sinclair.

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All proper-minded people are agreed that the Muckrake Man is a noxious weed; yet he seems to flourish persistently. He is a hardy plant, difficult to keep down and impossible to destroy. Apparently he possesses within him some strange conviction which enables him to withstand obloquy.

It should occur to the thoughtful person that this powerful impulse to make oneself disagreeable must be worth inquiring about. What is it which gives to this unpleasant weed its extraordinary vitality?

In setting down my interpretation of the phenomenon I am not speaking for myself personally; I know, more or less intimately, nearly every man who is at present raking muck in America, and I believe that I am able to speak from the standpoint of the group.

The Muckrake Man takes himself with tremendous seriousness. He believes that he serves a vital function in Society; that he is no less than the faculty of recollection in the growing social mind. He is the particular nerve-cell in the burned child which cries out to the child, "Do not put your finger into that fire again." He represents the effort of the race to profit by experience, and to do otherwise than repeat indefinitely the blunders which have proved fatal in the past.

If you will stop for a moment and consider you will realise that the history of humanity up to the present time represents a series of failures. Races emerge frombarbarism. They are joyous and proud and strong; they struggle and conquer; they toil and achieve. They build mighty cities and temples; they found courts of law; they write literatures and produce arts. But all the time there is a worm within the bud which gnaws at it; and just when the flower seems most perfect, its petals fall, and it is scattered and trampled into the dust.

Now to the earnest student who realises this it seems a very pitiful thing. Civilisations are such costly affairs. It seems too bad that no way can be found to save them. Here and there is a man to whom this thought becomes an obsession—it will not let him rest.

He sees a beautiful word about him, with stars and flowers and all sorts of things that interest him. He knows of many things he would like to do and to be many ways in which he could amuse himself. And yet, instead of this, he begins to go about pointing out disagreeble truths to people. He says: "See, we are just like Rome. Our legislatures are corrupt; our politicians are unprincipled; our rich men are ambitious and unscrupulous. Our newspapers have been purchased and gagged; our colleges have been bribed; our churches have been cowed. Our masses are sinking into degradation and misery; our ruling classes are becoming wanton and cynical.

This has been said in our country for a generation. Abraham Lincoln said it, for one. All earnest students knew it. But the public merely laughed incredulously.

And then comes the Muckrake Man. He says to himself, "This is a serious matter. I cannot be neglected. The people will not believe it—but, I will prove it to them."

And so he proceeds to gather the evidence.

This is a very easy part of the Muckrake Man's task—realising how easy it is, one might wonder why the trade is not more frequently followed. The Muckrake Man suffers only from the embarrassment of riches. His greatest labour is in rejecting. In whatever field he may elect to work, he finds one universal maxim prevailing: "Everybody knows." He finds that it is sometimes possible to get the actors themselves to confess to him. Frequently they will tell him the facts without even realising their significance. "Why, my dear fellow," said a Chicago packer to me, when I confronted him with certain matters which convulsed two continents, "everybody knows these things. They are conventions of the trade. See here, they are printed in catalogues," and he proceeded to show me the prices of materials for adulterating and preserving spoiled meat.

Again, I talked with a young lawyer who had been prominent in one of the big life-insurance companies. "My dear fellow," he said, "there was nothing wrong in the life-insurance business, It was just that the public lost its head. We have been doing those things all our lives, and we are doing them still."

Again I talked with a judge of the Supreme Court of New York about another judge who had paid twenty-five thousand dollars for his nomination. "My dear fellow," he said, "don't you suppose that a political machine has bills to pay?"

Again, I talked with a Society woman, whose name is a household word. "My dear fellow," she said, "those things are so obvious. Why do you want to put them into a book? People will simply call it rehash." I answered: "I will put what you have told me into a book, and it will be received with a howl of incredulity from Maine to California."

This being the situation it would seem that the Muckrake Man would have an easy time of it; it would seem that he should speedily win the friendship of the public, in whose behalf he works. But unfortunately the public takes its opinions from the newspapers and the newspapers are owned by men who profit by corruption. Hence it is that the Muckrake Man and his work are regarded with aversion.

You will observe that the one thing that is never done to him is to refute his statements. You very seldom hear of any attempt to disprove the statements of the Muckrake Man. I know one who for six or eight years has been publishing facts about corruption in our cities and States; and in all that time he has never been corrected but twice. Once he published an acknowledgment of a mis-statement; and in the other case he said to me, "I was foolish to publish that. It is true, but it is incredible. That is where you fall down, Sinclair. You refuse to eliminate the incredible."

No, the Editorial Authority never refutes the facts; he sits aloft in his editorial sanctum and scorn to know anything about facts. Instead, he calls names.

He says, in the first place, that the Muckrake Man has an evil imagination; he has a nose for corruption, he thrives upon scandal, he hates humanity. Now, the Muckrake Men, I know, are men of personally clean lives and generous hearts; there is not one of them who would not have been something noble if he had felt free to choose. Of those who come immediately to my mind, one would have been a metaphysician, another would have been a professor of ethics, three at least would have been poets, and one would have founded a new religion. Instead of that they are Muckrake Men. But they are Muckrake Men, not because they love corruption, but simply because they hate it with an intensity which forbids them to think about anything else while corruption sits enthroned.

Next, the Editorial Authority charges that the Muckrake Man is a money-seeker; that he gathers up other people's misdeeds and turns them into cash for his own benefit. Now, the Muckrake Man is one of the hardest working men I know. He does not work eight hours a day and then rest; he works all the time that he is awake—and his work has a tendency to keep him awake. He is always a man of exceptional brain power; and if, instead of writing indictments of rich corruptionists he were writing briefs to defend them, he would be earning a hundred thousand a year, and would be a welcome guest upon steam yachts and private trains. As it is, he generally lives alone in a couple of rooms in a quiet hotels labour for several months over an article, and then sells it for a few hundred dollars.

Next, we are told by the Editorial Authority that the Muckrake Man is a notoriety-hunter. Of course if he had leagued himself with the corrupting class, and had played the game according to their rules, he might have hunted all the notoriety he chose. He might have become a magnate, and endowed libraries and charitable institutions, and been known as a great philanthropist. He might have purchased a leading newspaper, and had himself made an ambassador, and been a guest of kings. He might have become a leading college president, or a bishop or some other maker of public opinion, and been wined at Civic Federation banquets and hailed by all the newspapers of the country as a natural born leader. Instead of that, he goes by himself, and writes the truth relentlessly, and publishes it with grief and despair in his soul; and he is called a notoriety-hunter.

As a rule, the Muckrake Man began his career with no theories, as a simple observer of facts known to every person at all "on the inside" of business and politics. But he followed the facts, and the facts always led him to one conclusion; until finally he discovered to his consternation that he was enlisted in a revolt against capitalism.

He is the forerunner of a revolution; and like every revolutionist, he takes his chances of victory and defeat. If it is defeat that comes, if the iron heel wins out in the end, why, then, the Muckrake Man will remain for all time a scandalmonger and an assassin of character. If, on the other hand, he succeeds in his efforts to make the people believe what "Everybody knows"—then he will be recognised in future as a benefactor of his race.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PLUNKET.

A Popular Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 19.

I regret to record the untimely death at the age of 47 of Lieutenant James Thomas Irvin Plunket of H. H. the Nizam's (Own) 3rd Lancers. The deceased, who had 25 years' service, was Adjutant of the Regiment and was very popular with his brother officers and in local society. Lieutenant Plunket complained of fever a fortnight ago, and the malady increasing, several medical men were called in, but despite every attention deceased grew worse, passing peacefully away at 19-20 on the night of the 17th.

The funeral was largely attended and conducted with full military honours, a troop of 50 men of deceased's own squadron following. His charger was led by Lieutenant V. Bayley. All officers and regular troops attended. At the Cemetery gates the cortege was met by Reverends Merhorn and Saunderson of the M. E. Church, the service being conducted by Mr. Saunderson. Volleys were fired and the "Last Post" played by the fifes and drums of the 2nd Hyderabad Infantry under command of Lieutenant Kelly.

Among the officers present were Major Nawab Maher-ud-Dowlah, Military Secretary, and Captain R. Blake, Officiating Chief of Staff.

The deceased leaves a young widow and seven children.

CASE AGAINST MR. STRANG.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

At to-day's Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Robinson presiding, Mr. J. R. Strang was unanimously brought in "not guilty" by the jury and he was discharged, one with which no man could possibly find favour. In discharging the accused, his Lordship said:—Your assault on Fateh Bahadur in the early morning was of a most disgusting character, and it seems to me that if you had exercised a little more self-control there would have been none of the trouble which has resulted in the whole of these proceedings. I think it is a matter for very great regret when a white man in this country does not exercise a little self-control. I trust that the trouble you have had with all its anxiety will not be entirely lost on you, and that in future you will endeavour in your dealings with natives of this country to act so that there shall be no chance of any deplorable instance such as this occurring again. You are discharged."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser to be Additional Sessions Judge, Derajat Division.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C. S., reverts to duty under the Madras Government.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, Political Assistant, has six months' leave.

The hereditary title of Raja is regranted to Thakur Hukumtej Partab Singh of Partabner, U. P.

The appointments of M. L. Grezoux as Spanish Consul, Calcutta, and Mr. J. Lince as Belgium Vice-Consul, Calcutta, are recognised.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions.—Major R. P. Jackson to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenants Bowring, D. G. M. Dundas, F. E. Koehel, J. Martin and R. V. Hunt to be Captains.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Warliker, I.M.S., retires from the 1st proximo, and Hon. Captain Chaloner from the 1st instant.

AT the request of the Maharaja of Kashmir Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, Principal of the Medical College at Calcutta, proceeded to Jammu to attend Raja Sir Amar Singh during his illness.

LIEUTENANT L. M. Kent, R.E., is posted to the North-Western Railway as Assistant Engineer.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMITTEE.

SUMMARISED REPORT.

GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE Report of the Indian Decentralisation Committee was issued on Saturday, February 27, in London, a fact which was briefly wired to us by Reuter. From it, a volume of 339 pages, we take the following General Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations:—*

1. Provincial Governments should be subject in all respects to the general control of the Government of India, and their functions and powers should be variable by that Government or by the Secretary of State.

2. Future policy should be directed to the enlargement of the spheres of detailed administration entrusted to Local Governments and the authorities subordinate to them.

FINANCE.

3. While, in present circumstances, we are generally satisfied with the financial relations now existing between the Government of India and the Local Governments, we suggest:—

(i.) That when fixed assignments in any Province become unduly large, they should be commuted, as circumstances permit, into shares of growing revenue.

(ii.) That when the revenues of Provincial Governments require general increase, this might be provided by gradually provincializing certain heads of revenue which are now divided.

(iii.) That in respect of services for which they pay, wholly or in part, Provincial Governments should receive the powers lately granted to the Government of India as regards creation of appointments, and alteration in their emoluments; grant of office, house, conveyance or fixed travelling allowances; passing of additions to minor establishments up to a limit of Rs. 50,000 per annum; and deputation and temporary appointments.

We also suggest further enhancement of the powers of the Government of India, and of Provincial Governments, in respect to the creation of new appointments, and the raising of salaries.

(iv.) That the restrictions on Local Governments in respect to the abolition of appointments or reduction in their emoluments, and to the creation abolition, or reduction in pay, of classes or grades of officers should be done away with in the case of 'Provincial' and 'Subordinate' services.

(v.) That uniformity of pay is unnecessary in respect of 'Provincial' and 'Subordinate' services of the same general character, but working under different Local Governments; and that rules for the recruitment of 'Provincial' services need not require the sanction of the Government of India.

4. If, however, Provincial Legislative Councils obtain an effective control over Provincial finances, we consider that it will be necessary hereafter:

(i.) To give the Provinces more distinct sources of revenue, and greater powers over their budgets.

(ii.) To allow Local Governments to impose special Provincial taxation, subject to the preliminary sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

(iii.) To give them larger latitude in regard to appointments belonging to 'Provincial' and 'Subordinate' services.

(iv.) To raise the Rs. 50,000 limit above referred to in the case of minor establishments, and to confine scrutiny of proposals in respect of such establishments to financial considerations.

5. We deprecate, even in present circumstances, minute criticism on points of administrative detail in cases which Local Governments have to submit for sanction under financial rules.

6. We recommend some increase of the powers of Provincial Governments in dealing with establishments which are wholly paid for from Imperial revenues; and we propose that the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province should be given a quasi-provincial settlement.

7. In regard to the Civil Service Regulations we think:—

(i.) That a number of the rules are rigid and complicated, especially those relating to leave, travelling allowances, and "foreign service."

(ii.) That in respect of officers serving under them Local Governments should usually have the same power to relax ordinary rules in special cases as is enjoyed by the Government of India.

(iii.) That they should be allowed to delegate to Boards of Revenue, heads of Provincial Departments and Commissioners,—in respect of officers appointed by, or serving under these—a large portion of the powers vested in them by the Code.

We recommend that the Civil Service Regulations should be thoroughly revised in accordance with the principles we have suggested.

8. The Civil Account Code is also unnecessarily minute, and should be revised so as to confine it to rules of procedure necessary from the point of view of Imperial finance.

9. Accounts, rules and procedure, and audit requirements should be simpler in the case of expenditure incurred by local bodies, than in the case of direct Government outlay.

10. The detailed control hitherto exercised by the Government of India over Excise administration in the Provinces should now be largely diminished.

PUBLIC WORKS.

II. We point out the necessity for further decentralization in regard to the Public Works Department. Our principal recommendations are as follows:—

(i.) Local Governments and the Government of India should be allowed to pass estimates for individual works up to a limit of 20 lakhs' total cost, the present limit being 12½ lakhs.

(ii.) The Governments of the other major Provinces should have the same power of passing construction estimates for Imperial works as is now enjoyed by Madras and Bombay.

(iii.) Local Governments should be allowed full discretion in delegating to their officers powers of professional sanction in respect to public works.

(iv.) They should have larger discretion in the matter of constructing houses for their officers.

(v.) The Government of all the major Provinces should be able (as Madras and Bombay now are) to appoint their own Chief and Superintending Engineers.

(vi.) Local Governments should not be under any special restrictions in respect to their 'Provincal' and 'Subordinate' public works staff.

12. With a possible exception in regard to Railways, the Public Works Accounting Staff should be under the Finance Department of the Government of India.

13. The Public Works Code should be materially simplified its provisions being confined to rulings necessary for general application in the interests of Imperial finance and control.

LAND REVENUE.

14. All the major Provinces should have the same powers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay now possess in settlement matters.

15. The general principles of land revenue assessment should be embodied in Provincial legislation.

16. In land revenue, and in all other matters, rules which an Act permits to be made by a Local Government should be subject merely to the general control of the Government of India, and not to its previous sanction.

17. We suggests general principles in respect to alienation of Government land and rights appertaining thereto, which give a clearer position, and larger freedom, to the Local Governments. The general principles governing such alienation should be made the subject of legislation.

FORESTS, ETC.

18. We emphasize the need for further decentralization in regard to forest administration, and recommend that:—

(i.) The Inspector-General of Forests should cease to be a "de facto" Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, and be simply an advisory and inspecting officer.

(ii.) The Governments of all major Provinces which possess a considerable forest staff should be able to appoint their own Conservators (and Chief Conservators where these exist) as Madras and Bombay now do.

(iii.) Certain restrictions now imposed on Local Governments by the Forest Acts should be relaxed, and any future important amendment of the Forest law should be undertaken in the Provincial Legislative Councils.

(iv.) If the Indian Forest Code is to be retained at all, it should only contain matters essential for Imperial control.

SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

19. In regard to Police, the control of the Government of India, apart from that vested in them by financial rules, should be limited to the prescription of general principles and lines of policy. Nor should they exercise any special control over 'Provincial' and 'Subordinate' Police establishments in the Provinces.

20. Any material alteration in the Police laws should be effected by Provincial legislation.

21. While desiring to maintain the Indian Medical Service as an Imperial, and essentially military, organization, we recommend that Local Governments should have larger control in respect to commissioned medical officers doing civil work in the Provinces. In particular, they should be able to select the heads of their Medical and Sanitary Departments.

22. Local Governments should have as full power over their civil assistant surgeons and hospital assistants as in regard to other 'Provincial' and 'Subordinate' services.

IMPERIAL INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

23. We dwell upon the danger of these officers—who should be mainly confined to technical functions, inspection, and the giving of advice and information—being allowed to usurp any administrative control in respect to Provincial Departments, and we lay down what their duties ought to be, and how they should be exercised.

LEGISLATION, APPEALS, AND REPORTS AND RETURNS.

24. The legislative amendments consequent on our proposals can be most conveniently accomplished by the enactment of a General Act of Delegation, which will permit the transmission of executive functions to a lower authority than that indicated in any particular Act, by Government notification. We suggest conditions and safeguards which will prevent this procedure from leading to any material encroachment on the prerogatives of the legislatures.

25. Officers of 'Imperial' services must retain a right of appeal against orders of a Local Government which affect them prejudicially. Otherwise, we would only, as a rule allow appeal from original orders of Local Governments. Where these have acted as appellate authorities, their decisions should be final.

26. As a means of reducing reports and returns, we suggest a fresh inquiry similar to that set on foot by Lord Curzon's administration, which should be repeated every few years.

27. Provincial administrative codes and manuals are too lengthy, and should be curtailed as opportunity offers.

CONSTITUTION OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

28. From the administrative point of view, we consider that the system of single Lieutenant-Governors is no longer suited to the larger Provinces. We are not in favour however of providing Civilian Lieutenant-Governors with Civilian colleagues or of converting members of Boards of Revenue into subordinate colleagues of the Lieutenant-Governor. We prefer a regular Council Government, such as exists in Madras and Bombay, with a Governor usually, but not invariably, appointed from Home. We think that all Council Governments should consist of not less than four members besides the Governor, and that not less than two of these should be appointed under the conditions which now apply in Madras and Bombay. This enlargement would permit of the appointment of specially qualified natives of India.

We recognise, however, that change in the existing system is not equally urgent in all Provinces, and that the time for making such change must be largely determined by political considerations.

29. We make suggestions for placing Secretariat officers more in touch with district work, and we draw attention to an undesirable tendency to uniformity in Provinces whose constituent portions are not homogeneous.

30. Executive Councils of the character we propose should allow of more satisfactory arrangements for the control of public works and finance in the Provinces.

BOARD OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

31. We think that, with the Local Governments constituted as at present, Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners should be retained; but that they might advantageously be absorbed in the Executive Councils which we have suggested.

32. In that event, the exising Board of Revenue in Madras should be replaced by a system of territorial Commissioners. Under existing conditions, we would enlarge the functions of the Board of Revenue so as to include matters outside revenue, dealt with by Commissioners in other Provinces.

33. In Bombay, where there is no Board of Revenue, Commissioners should have full opportunity for collective consultation, while an enlarged Executive Council should afford the further co-ordination in respect of revenue matters which is elsewhere provided by a Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner.

34. So long as Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners remain, they should have large powers than at present, the control of the Local Government in matters dealt with by the Board, etc., being confined, as far as possible, to matters of principle and policy.

COMMISSIONERS.

35. We consider it essential to give larger powers to Commissioners, and reject proposals for their abolition, or their conversion into mere advisory and inspecting officers.

36. It is specially necessary to entrust them with the co-ordination of the work of the various special

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* Dissents recorded by individual members on certain points are not mentioned here.

departments within their divisions. A Commissioner should have full right to call for any information from the officers of such departments, and to have it given to him spontaneously in regard to any proposed new departure of importance. Any views he may express should receive the fullest consideration, and he should be able to stop any action of a department which he considers undesirable, reference to the Local Government being thereupon made if the departmental authorities ask for it.

37. We make specific suggestions for co-ordination in respect of local public works expenditure.

38. We make proposals for giving Commissioners and Collectors a voice in regard to secondary and collegiate education, and in respect of training and technical schools.

39. We suggest larger financial powers for Commissioners.

40. We consider that they should have power to appoint tahsildars and officers of like standing; that they should be able to post junior Civilians and Deputy Collectors within their divisions; and that they should be competent to invest officers with magisterial powers.

41. In matters connected with land revenue and general administration, Commissioners should be given all powers which cannot safely be delegated to Collectors and the exercise of which is not deemed an essential function of the headquarters officers.

42. We suggest the general adoption of a system of Provincial conferences similar to that adopted in Bengal. Such conferences would consist of (a) Commissioners of divisions; and (b) members of the Board of Revenue, or the Financial Commissioner, of the Province (so long as these exist), Secretaries to Government, and heads of Provincial departments. Non-officials of standing should also be invited to attend for the discussion of particular subjects.

43. Commissioners in all Provinces should also meet by themselves for the discussion of important questions, and should be able to submit joint representations to Government on questions of policy and procedure.

44. We suggest that the Provincial conferences should be supplemented by analogously constituted conferences in each division.

45. We do not consider it advisable to create special Advisory Councils for Commissioners and Collectors, in view of the fact that the Commissioner will have the benefit of the opinions of the divisional conference above suggested, while the Collector can consult his District Board. We should like to see the practice of consultation with the District Board on matters outside their legal sphere, extended,

COLLECTOR.

46. We consider it necessary to enhance the powers and position of the Collector. He should be recognized as the head of the district in all administrative matters; and he should be entitled to call for information from officers of special departments, and to have such information given to him spontaneously in matters of importance, while any views he may express should receive the fullest consideration from such officers.

47. The Collector should have a weighty voice in regard to the distribution of irrigation water, outlay on Provincial roads, and other matters dealt with by the Public Works Department but his relations with the officers of that department in such matters must be left for Local Governments to determine.

48. His present position in regard to Police matters should in no case be weakened.

49. In all matters affecting the people, District Forest Officers should be regarded as assistants to the Collector; and minor forest lands and pastures might be transferred to the control of the land revenue authorities.

50. In matters connected with land revenue and general administration, our recommendations for the universal application and development of the sub-divisional system will make the Collector mainly a supervising, controlling, and appellate authority in regard to the ordinary district administration. The relief from detailed work thus given to Collectors will enable the transmission to them of a variety of powers hitherto reserved to Commissioners. The general presumption should be that, in cases which come up to him, the Collector should be the deciding authority; and while there are certain matters, financial and otherwise, in which he cannot be given a free hand, the sphere of these should be limited as far as possible.

51. We make suggestions for giving larger financial powers to Collectors, and for improving their office establishments.

52. District establishments which deal with land records or with work in connection with assessments outside a special land revenue settlement, should be under the Collector, and the main results of land revenue settlement schemes should be submitted by the Settlement Officer through him

53. The Collector should be the final authority in matters affecting village officers.

54. The necessity for a general increase in the district staff cannot be gauged until the full effect of our proposals has been considered, but we are satisfied that an increase in the 'cadre' is of primary importance in several Provinces, and we think this question should be taken up without delay.

SUB-DIVISIONAL, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE DISTRICT, OFFICERS.

55. We consider that the sub-divisional system should be universally applied; and that the Sub-divisional officer should be a Collector of first instance, having the tahsildars of his Sub-division under him, and dealing himself with revenue matters which they cannot dispose of, or with appeals from them. Apart from special difficulties in decentralizing work affecting the realization of the land-revenue in the two Bengals, the general presumption should be that the Sub-divisional officer is competent to dispose (subject to appeal to the Collector) of questions with which the tahsildar cannot deal; but we indicate exceptions which must apply to such a general proposition.

56. Sub-divisional officers should deal with the appointment and removal of village officers, and of junior clerks within their sub-divisions.

57. They should hear appeals in criminal cases from second and third class magistrates in their sub-divisions.

58. They should reside permanently within their charges, but they may spend some portion of the year at the headquarters of the district, if the Local Government considers this expedient.

59. In Provinces in which Collectors, Sub-divisional officers and tahsildars now dispose of civil suits they should be relieved of this duty as soon as circumstances permit.

60. The tahsildar should be the disposing officer (subject to appeal to the Sub-divisional officer) in matters in which his opinion must in practice be accepted. We would not, however, give tahsildars financial powers, save in the matter of agricultural loans, nor the power to appoint to village offices, or to fill up vacancies, other than those occurring in menial posts, in their own office establishments.

61. Tahsildars who discharge criminal functions should receive second class magisterial powers as soon as they have proved their fitness as magistrates of the third class, and some may expediently be granted first class powers.

62. We have had much evidence as to tahsildars being over-worked. In so far as they cannot adequately be relieved by the grant to them of larger powers, by the transfer of criminal case-work to separate officers, or by the delegation of the some of their functions to deputy tahsildars, the necessary remedy is reduction in the size of the heaviest tahsils.

63. Deputy tahsildars should have powers of their own, and should not be merely head clerks to the tahsildar.

64. We condemn the system of recruiting tahsildars from the clerical ranks which prevails in Madras. The subordinate revenue service should be divided into two grades, an upper and a lower, and the upper grade, which would include tahsildars and deputy tahsildars, should be separately recruited from young men of good character and family, and superior educational attainments. We would not however, preclude the promotion of deserving men from the lower ranks.

65. In the two Bengals, owing to the absence of charges corresponding to the tahsils of other Provinces the direct communication of the administration with the people is mainly through the police. We propose to remedy this by the creation of circles, within the sub-divisions, which would be in the local charge of sub-deputy collectors, who would hold the same position here as the tahsildars elsewhere.

66. We desire to extent the system of appointing non-official gentlemen of position and influence to deal with criminal cases which would otherwise go before stependiary courts.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE. AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, AND COURT OF WARDS ADMINISTRATION.

67. We make proposals with the object of giving freer discretion to Commissioners and Collectors in respect of suspensions and remissions of land revenue.

68. We also propose larger powers to Commissioners, Collectors, Sub-divisional officers and tahsildars in respect to agricultural loans.

69. We suggest that Commissioners should be able to deal with minor cases of land acquisition for public purposes, which now have to go up to the Local Government.

70. We think that Commissioners and Collectors should have larger powers in the administration of Court of Wards estates, and we propose to effect this by dividing such estates into three classes. The management of all must rest primarily with the Collector, but his final powers in regard to third class estates might be much fuller than in respect to others while Commissioners might similarly be entrusted with very full powers in respect to all but first class estates.

71. Subject to their retention of general control, Collectors should be permitted to delegate to Sub-divisional officers or two local managers, all or any of their powers in Court of Wards matters.

72. In the event of the disappearance of Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners, the Local Government would have to take their place as the central authority in Court of Wards matters; but in that case, still larger powers ought to be given to the Commissioners.

METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS AND COLLECTORS, AND THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS: TRANSFERS; KNOWLEDGE OF THE VERNACULARS; TOURING; AND CONTACT WITH THE PEOPLE.

73. Promotion to Collectorships should be by seniority but subject to rigorous rejection of the unfit. This principle has already been laid down, but is not adequately applied in practice.

74. When a man is found definitely incompetent to be a Collector, the Local Government should have the power to retire him on a suitable pension.

75. The same principle should apply in regard to District Judges, and to high district officials in other departments.

76. Commissionerships should be filled by the best Collectors of the Province, seniority being only regarded when other qualifications are practically equal; but special pensions need not be granted to men not selected.

77. The same principle should apply to the highest officers of other departments.

78. Transfers of district officers are far too frequent and the attendant evils have not been adequately recognized by the Provincial Secretariats. We make suggestions for material reduction in transfers, and we consider that every effort should be made to keep an officer for three years, at the very least, in the same district. We draw attention also to the fact that transfers are porticularly undesirable when they involve frequent changes of men between different language areas.

79. We find that European officers, more specially in Madras, Bombay and the two Bengals, are not sufficiently acquainted with the vernaculars, and we suggest remedies for this.

80. We also make some suggestions in regard to touring.

81. We consider that the officers of Government, and especially the European officers, are not in sufficient contract with the people; and while indicating the difficulties which have to be met, we make some suggestions for improvement.

APPEALS.

82. In Chapter IX. we have considered the question of appeals from decisions of Local Governments. We now deal with appeals within the Provinces.

We think that at least one appeal should be allowed to Government officers against any order which affects their prospects materially. Subject to this, we would leave the question of restricting appeals from such officers in the hands of Local Governments. No appeal should, however, be admitted from an officer passed over for promotion to a post to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply.

83. As regards other administrative appeals, each Local Government must fix its own conditions, but one appeal should ordinarily suffice as regards questions of fact, and when an appeal is allowed it should be to the next highest authority.

84. The exercise of special revisionary powers in cases where a regular appeal does not lie should be very closely restricted.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

85. It is most desirable to constitute and develope village "panchayats" for the administration of certain local affairs within the villages. This system must, however, be gradually and cautiously worked. The headman of the village, where one is recognized, should be ex-officio chairman of the "panchayat;" other members should be obtained by a system of informal election by the villagers. The "panchayat" should be a small body of about five members, and only in exceptional circumstances should different villages be brought under the same "panchayat."

86. The functions of "panchayat" must be largely determined by local circumstances and experience. We make the following general suggestions:—

(i.) They should have summary jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases.

(ii.) They should be allowed to incur expenditure on the cleansing of the village and minor village works.

(iii.) They might be entrusted with the construction and maintenance of village school-houses, and with some local control in respect of school management.

(iv.) Selected "panchayats" might have the management of small fuel and fodder reserves.

87. We consider it essential for the success of the "panchayat system that it should not be concomitant with any new form of local taxation. "Panchayats" should receive a portion of the land cess levied for local board purposes in the village, special grants for particular objects of local importance, receipts from village cattle-pounds and markets entrusted to their management, and small fees on civil suits field before them. Their application of the funds entrusted to them should be judged by general results, and should not be subject to rigid audit.

88. With the "panchayat" system thus developed, we do not consider it necessary to retain artificial local agencies such as village unions and sanitary committees.

89. Such outside supervision of "panchayat" affairs as is necessary, including the creation of new "panchayats," enhancement or diminution of powers, and, where necessary, abolition of an unsatisfactory "panchayat" must rest with the district officers. "Panchayats" should not be placed under the control of district or sub-district boards.

90. We call attention to evidence received in some Provinces as to the under-payment of village officers, and their resort to corrupt practices.

RURAL BOARDS.

91. We think that sub-district boards should be universally established, and that they should be the principal agencies in rural boards administration.

92. Ordinarily a sub-district board should be established for each taluka or tahsil, but where sub-divisional boards have been working, or may be made to work, satisfactorily, the sub-division may remain the jurisdictional area.

93. We do not, however, propose to abolish district boards, or to make them mere councils of delegates from the sub-district boards for the settlement of matters of common interest. Nor on the other hand, do we desire to place sub-district boards entirely under the control of the board for the whole district. We suggest a scheme under which the sub-district boards will have independent resources, separate spheres of duty, and larger responsibilities within these; while the district board, besides undertaking some direct functions for which it seems specially fitted, will possess co-ordinating and financial powers in respect of the district as a whole.

94. Sub-district boards should have the charge of minor roads in the district; of primary and (where they desire it) of middle vernacular education; of medical work; of vaccination; and of sanitary work in rural areas where this has not been entrusted to 'panchayats.'

95. They should have a freer hand than at present in respect of school curricula and other matters dealt with in the Provincial Educational Codes, and should seek to promote education by grants-in-aid to indigenous or private institutions rather than through board schools. The board school staff, and the local inspecting agency required for board and aided schools, should be under their control, but there should be a further inspection of such schools on behalf of Government.

96. The district board should keep up the main roads in the district, with the exception of trunk roads which should be a Government charge; and should maintain district services, for work under the sub-district boards, in respect of roads, education, medical relief and sanitation.

97. District boards which desire to maintain their own engineers should be allowed to be so, and it should be left to the discretion of the Local Governments to employ such engineers to execute minor works for Government.

98. The present restrictions on the sanction of ordinary works and sanitation estimates by rural boards should be abrogated, but they should have the right to call upon Government engineers and sanitary officers for assistance in regard to such matters.

99. We see no objection to district boards levying a special cess for the construction of tramways or light railways, subject to the conditions now in force in Madras.

100. The Government should place rural boards on a sounder financial footing—

(i.) By letting them have the whole of the land cess.

(ii.) By rateable distribution of the special grant of 25 per cent. on the land cess now made.

(iii.) By increasing this grant when circumstances permit.

(iv.) By taking over charges in respect of trunk roads; famine and plague relief; local veterinary work; and any charges now incurred by the boards in regard to police, registration of births and deaths, etc. Nor should rural boards be required to make any contribution in respect of Provincial services, for other items of Provincial administration, or for assistance rendered to them by Government officers, in the ordinary course of their duties.

101. Where poor districts require special grants from Government, these should be made in lump sums, or as percentages of expenditure incurred on specific services, and they should be given under a "quasi"-permanent settlement.

102. District boards should not be allowed to increase the land cess beyond one anna in the rupee on the annual rental value and sub district boards should not raise any separate land cess. Otherwise rural boards should be able to levy rates and fees at their discretion within the limits laid down by law. Where no definite limits have been prescribed, the sanction of the Commissioner should be required to changes in the rates.

103. Sub-district boards should receive a fixed proportion, generally one-half, of the land cess raised in their areas, and certain sources of miscellaneous revenue. Additional resources would come from grants distributed by the district board.

104. The district board's principal items of revenue would be the rest of the land cess, less the amount to be assigned to village "panchayats;" certain miscellaneous receipts; and grants from Government. Such monies as are not required for direct district board services should be destributed among the sub-district boards, with reference to their varying needs.

105. Rural boards should not be bound to spend specific proportions of their income on particular services.

106. Sub-district boards should not have borrowing powers. District boards may borrow under present conditions.

107. Rural boards, whether district or sub-district, should have full power to pass their own budgets. They should, however, maintain prescribed minimum balances, which should not be drawn on without the sanction of the Commissioner in the case of district boards, and of the district board in the case of the sub-district boards.

108. The sanction of the Commissioner should be required in regard to the appointment, removal and salary of district board engineers, paid secretaries and health officers, where these are entertained. Otherwise, the only outside control required over rural boards in establishment matters is the promulgation by the Local Government of model bye-laws or schedules, laying down general rules in regard to such matters as leave, acting and trevelling allowances, pension or provident funds, and the maximum salary to be given to officials of various classes. Departure from these schedules should require the sanction of the Local Government, or of the Commissioner in salary matters.

109. Sub-district boards should contain a substantial majority of elected members, with a nominated element sufficient to secure the due representation of minorities, and of official experience. The method of election should be suited to local circumstances and should be such as to provide for the due representation of different communities, creeds and interest. District boards should also contain an elective majority, to be chosen by the non-official members of the sub-district boards.

110. The Collector should be president of the district board; and the sub-district board president should be nominated, and should usually be the Sub-divisional officer or the tahsildar. The vice-presidents should, however, be elected non-officials.

111. The appointment of nominated members of rural boards and of presidents of sub-district boards, and the gazetting of elected members and vice presidents, should rest with the Commissioner.

112. Rural boards should have power to delegate any of their administrative functions to committees, and to include in them persons who are not members of the board.

113. The proceedings of sub-district boards should be conducted in the vernacular, and those of all rural boards should be published in the vernacular.

114. The creation, suspension or abolition, of rural boards, and all alteration in their constitution must remain in the hands of the Local Government but there need not be previous reference to the Government of India as is now required in some Provinces.

115. The Commissioner should be able to direct a board to perform any specific act or duty imposed on it by law, and, if his warnings have been neglected, should be competent to take action at its expense. The present powers given to Commissioners and Collectors to intervene in urgent cases, where action of a board is in excess of its legal power or seems likely to lead to a breach of the peace, etc., must remain.

116. The right of inspection of rural board works and properties now given to Commissioners and Collectors should remain. Officers of special Government departments, such as those dealing with public works, education and sanitation, should also have the right to inspect rural boards' works and insitutions.

117. While we look forward eventually to a system of rural boards in Burma, the time and method of introducing these should be left entirely to the discretion of the Local Government. We would leave similar discretion to the Local Government as to the creation of district boards in Assam, where there are now only sub-divisional boards.

MUNICIPALITIES.

118. A number of the petty municipalities now existing will not be fit to exercise the large powers which we propose for municipalities in general, and should like the present "notified areas" and some of the existing local fund" unions" be administered, on more simple lines, by committees which may be styled "town panchayats."

119. Municipalities should have the same full powers as we suggest for rural boards in respect to the services assigned to them.

120. They should undertake primary education and may—if they are able and willing to do so—devote money to middle vernacular schools.

Otherwise, the Government should relieve them of any charges they now have to incur in regard to secondary education, hospitals at district headquarters famine relief, police, veterinary work, etc. Nor should they contribute for services which are made Provincial or be made to devote specific proportions of their income to particular objects.

We do not propose to relieve them from plague charges, but where these are heavy the Government should contribute substantially.

121. While we do not propose that municipalities should receive any regular subvention from Government, corresponding to the 25 per cent. on the land cess given to rural boards, they should receive assistance in respect to specially large projects, such as those concerned with drainage or water supply; and in the case of the poorer municipalities some subvention for general purposes will probably be required. Grants of this latter description should, as in the case of rural boards, be of a practically permanent character.

122. Municipalities should have full powers in regard to taxation, within the limits of the laws under which they work.

123. Government control over municipal borrowing should continue, and any permanent alienation of municipal property, or lease of the same for periods of seven years and upwards, should require outside sanction.

124. Subject to the maintenance of prescribed minimum balances, municipalities should have a free hand in respect to their budgets.

125. The control of municipalities over their establishments should be of the same character as has been suggested for rural boards.

126. Municipal councils should ordinarily contain a substantial elective majority and should usually elect their own chairman. Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election; but where a nominated chairman is necessary, he should be an official.

127. In some of the larger cities it might be desirable to vest the executive administration in the hands of a full time nominated official apart from the chairman of the municipal council. Such an officer would, however, be subject to the control of the council as a whole and of a standing committee thereof.

128. Where a vice-chairman of a municipal council is required, he should be an elected non-official.

129. The appointment of nominated members and chairmen of municipal councils, and the gazetting of elected members and chirmen should be entrusted to the Collector ordinarily, and to the Commissioner in the case of cities. The removal of a member for special reasons should always rest with the Commissoner.

130. Municipal councils should be able to delegate any of their administrative functions to committees, which may include persons not on the council.

131. The general outside control of the Local Government, and of the Commissioner and Collector, should be of the same charactor as in the case of rural boards; and officers of special Government departments should enjoy similar right of inspection.

132. The corporations of the Presidency municipalities, in which category we would also include Rangoon, should all have powers as large as those which the Bombay municipality now possesses.

133 We consider that the Bombay system of vesting the executive municipal administration in the hands of a separate Commissioner, responsible to the corporation (which elects its own chairman), and to a standing committee thereof, is preferable to the Calcutta and Madras method of making the chairman an official nominated by Government.

134. Where it is considered expedient that hospitals and educational institutions in a Presidency town should be directly controlled by Government, the municipality should not be forced to contribute thereto.

FIRE AT KISHER GUNJ.

Two Hundred Huts Gutted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 19.

The greater part of Kisher Gunj has been gutted by fire. Gunj, which forms part of H. E. the Minister's private property, suffered severely in the recent floods, not a house being left standing. However, huts numbering some hundreds have sprung up since. These took alight, and burning furiously, rendered the fire visible for miles around. Over 200 huts have been destroyed within a couple of hours. Fortunately the night was still, otherwise the damage would have been excessive. The Commissioner of Police was soon on the scene, followed later by H. E. the Minister, who, seeing the conflagration from Surinugger, motored down and directed measures repressing the spread of the fire. No water was available and the fire had to burn itself out. I am glad to report that there were no casualties. His Excellency as soon as practicable went round sympathising with the humble tenants, who for the second time lost all, first by the flood and now by the fire. His Excellency distributed sums of money to relieve present necessities.

The fire shows the urgent necessity for a large city like Hyderabad to be fitted with up-to-date appliances for fighting fire. At present no engine or adequate appliances exist.

HEIR-APPARENT OF VALA.

Return from England.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MARCH 19.

The welcome return of Prince Gambhirsinhji of Vala from England was made the occasion for a splendid reception at Dhola Junction and at Vala. Dhola Junction last evening was gay with flags. The heir-apparent of Vala State spent five years in higher study in England, where he was very popular.

The ovation accorded the enlightened Prince on the platform with his affectionate father, Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji, the popular Ruler of Vala, who had proceeded to Bombay to receive him, accompanied by princes and the leading officials and gentlemen of the state, was a most cordial one. In the waiting-room, where the party had proceeded, the Prince and the Thakore Saheb were garlanded and given hearty cheers by an eager crowd outside, the band playing. At the capital, Vala, grand preparations of welcome, unprecedented in Vala history, were made, bazars and streets being decorated with flags, evergreens, and numerous triumphal arches bearing suitable inscriptions. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated by loving subjects who were naturally anxious to greet their future ruler. The Thakor Saheb and party were led in a brilliant procession headed by the Nagarsheth, the Bhayats, the principal traders, farmers and officers, through bazars to the palace where amidst cheers and greeting the princes and Bhayats read addresses of welcome. The popular Diwan, Mr. Damri, gave a Garden Party in honor of this happy occasion. The greatest enthusiasm prevails at Vala

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

An Appreciable Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The numbers under famine relief fell last week in Bengal and the United Provinces owing to the demand for labour for getting in of the spring harvest. In Bengal, however, this is only temporary, and a further rise is expected shortly. The total in the receipt of relief is now 81,585. The agricultural situation generally is unchanged and the outturn of the spring crops in the famine area of Darbhanga is reported as very poor.

COLONEL L. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., is posted to the Madras Presidency temporarily.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 5, (PARIS, MARCH 6.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King is expected to take lunch (on his way to Biarritz) with the French President to-day.—Mr. Bax-Ironside, Minister at Santiago, is being transferred to Berne, and is succeeded by Mr. H. C. Lowther.—Sir John Tenniel celebrated his 90th birthday on Sunday.—Lord Drogheda and Miss Pelham-Burn were married on Wednesday in Edinburgh.

Elections.—In Forfarshire the Liberals kept the seat by a majority of 2,452.—In Central Glasgow Mr. Bawles was defeated by a majority of 2,113 in his attempt to hold for the Liberals the late Sir A. Torrance's seat.—Polling took place yesterday in South Edinburgh, and will take place to-day in the Hawick Boroughs.

Ireland.—A new "All for Ireland" League has been started by Mr. O'Brien and his friends in the south.—Mr. Crean, M.P., is prosecuting Mr. Devlin, M.P., in connection with the recent National Convention.—Mr. Birrell, speaking at Cambridge on Saturday, said that the only way to make the Irish self-respecting was to impose on them the responsibility of self-government.

Horse-Breeding.—At the annual meeting of the Hackney Horse Society a letter from the King was read.

Labour.—A dispute between employers and employed in the Welsh coal trade may develop into a severe struggle.

Law.—The House of Lords, reversing a decision of the Court of Appeal, has confirmed an Irish judgment giving £550 damages for injury sustained by a child while playing on a railway turn-table.—Lifeboat crews have obtained judgment for £7,275 for salvage services to the steamship "Buteshire".—Sir G. Smallman, who was hearing the charges against Mr. Bottomley and others at the Guildhall, was taken ill in Court last week and the defendants claimed that the case must be re-heard from the beginning. The High Court, however, has rejected this claim.—A number of valuable books have disappeared from the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

London.—The County rate for the next financial year will be 3s. 0 3/4d. in the pound being an increase of 3/4d.

Naval and Military.—The Army Estimates show a trifling decrease.—Sir J. French spoke at the Guildhall on Saturday on the risk of invasion.—The Government is believed to have satisfied the Admiralty by agreeing to lay down in the ensuing year four "Dreadnoughts" and (if necessary) two more.—The strength of the Territorial Force on December 31 was 8,623 officers and 199,059 others.—The United Service Institution had its annual meeting on Tuesday.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on Wednesday the Bishoprics Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons, the Address debate ended on February 25, when the administration of the Aliens Act was discussed. On the 26th a Scottish Local Option Bill was read a second time and referred to a Standing Committee with the Government's support. On March 1 the supplementary vote for Old-Age Pensions was passed. On the 2nd a motion condemning the use in Ireland of a statute of Edward III. was rejected. Mr. Burns defended his administration of the Unemployed Workmen's Act. On the 3rd Mr. Condon moved the adjournment of the House in order to complain of the arrest of an Irish editor. The motion was negatived.

Political.—The Liberal Unionist leaders announce that their opinion in favour of maintaining separate Liberal Unionist and Conservative organizations is unchanged.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Tuesday, a tariff reform resolution was carried by 46 to 31 chambers.—The value of manufactured foreign articles bought by Government departments during the past year was £399,574.

The "Mauretania" arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, after the fastest Eastern passage ever made.

Theatres.—"The Real Woman," by Robert Hichens, has been produced at the Criterion.—"The Yeomen of the Guard" has been revived for a month at the Savoy.—Mr. Peliesier is giving some new "Potted Plays" at the Apollo.—Two American musical farces have been produced at the Aldwych.

Poe Centenary.—Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. White law Reid, and Captain Poe spoke on Monday at an Authors' Club dinner in celebration of this event.

Sales.—At Christie's last week a portrait by Maes was sold for 2,050 guineas, and a Limoges plaque for £1,260.

Weather.—Frost and snow have marked the opening of March.—February on the whole was colder than usual, but the bright sunshine (54·8hrs. at Westminster) was 21hrs. more than the month's average.

Wills.—Lord Leicester's estate has been valued, apart from settled property, at £879,594.—Mr. John Jamieson, of Arbroath, has left nearly £50,000 to charitable institutions and objects in that town.—Lord Drogheda left £18,134; Mr. N. Murphy, distiller, £251,488 (in personal estate); Mr. S. Andrews, £184,874; Mr. J. S. Burton, £114,527; Sir Francis Smith, £116,470; Mr. J. J. Carter, £102,076; and Mr. B. T. Pratt, £121,445.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Government has accepted the scheme for an Imperial General Staff, with modifications.—The fact that 15 of the Australasian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference are newspaper owners or directors is criticized.

Newfoundland.—The Bond Ministry has resigned Mr. Morris is Premier.

New Zealand.—Artisans and tradesmen arriving, from England find difficulty in getting employment.

Singapore.—The Government have placed a receiver in charge of an opium farm, the farmers saying they cannot pay the arrears (460,000 dol.)

South Africa.—The opposition to Union is weakening.—Lord Selborne has been visiting Basutoland. Before leaving Cape Town he gave an address in which he suggested, as a solution of the native franchise question, that each case should be decided on its merits by a Commission of Judges.—The Transvaal is taking steps to assist the making of steel from local ores.—Dinuzulu has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, to date from his arrest 15 months ago, and to a fine of £100.

THE UNITED STATES.

The New Government.—Yesterday was Inauguration Day at Washington. We give an unofficial list of President Taft's Cabinet.

The Navy.—The Senate Committee's resolution for a division of the fleet between the Atlantic and the Pacific has been cancelled.

Musical Copyright.—The House has passed a Bill protecting musical composers against phonographic piracy.

Forests.—President Roosevelt's administration has added nearly 150,000,000 acres to the national forest area.

FOREIGN.

China.—We give a summary of the resolutions of the Opium Conference.

France.—The Chamber's Customs Committee estimates that 87 per cent. of British exports to France will be unaffected by the proposed tariff increase.—Mr. Morel, of the Congo Reform Association, has been entertained in Paris.—The waiter who assaulted the President on Christmas Day has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.—Royalist malcontents have been damaging monuments in Paris.—The Abbe Loisy has been elected Professor of the History of Religions at the College de France.

Germany.—The Emperor spoke on Monday in connection with the centenary of the Ministry of War, and on Tuesday at the swearing in of naval recruits.

Italy.—The amount received for the earthquake sufferers is over £738,000. The relief committee is becoming more active.

Persia.—Our special correspondent has had an interesting conversation with the Shah, who says he will grant a limited form of Constitution when order is restored.

Portugal.—King Manuel opened Parliament on Monday.—A new loan has been arranged.

Russia.—The Duma closed its discussion of the Azeff affair by declaring the Government's explanation to be satisfactory.

Spain.—A criminal trial in connection with the Sackville peerage case is in progress at Madrid.

The Near East.—The Austro-Servian crisis is not quite so acute as it was, Russia having addressed moderating counsels to Servia.—The Austro-Turkish protocol has been signed, and a settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian dispute is expected very shortly.

Turkey.—The Minister of War has taken steps to enforce discipline on officers who misinterpret the principles of liberty as laid down in the Constitution.—It is estimated that 90,000 persons, including many vagabonds, have been attracted to the capital since the revolution.—The Jerusalem Patriarchate dispute has been settled.

Aeronautics.—Our special correspondent, describing the increased practical interest taken in this subject here, says that three aviation grounds have been secured.—Our correspondent calls attention to the non-use of our Army dirigible balloon.—Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane had an accident at Pau on Monday.

Sport.—The Scotish Rugby Union has now agreed to play the usual match with the English Union.—Scotland beat Ireland in the Rugby game on Saturday, and on Monday Wales beat Scotland in the Association game, while the Scottish beat the English League at Glasgow.—The Canadian Curlers, whose tour ended last week, had only sustained three defeats.—Shrubb beat Dorando in a long distance race at Buffalo last week.

Obituary.—Sir J. W. Reid; Lord Moncreiff; the Master of Salwyn; Sir John Hay; Sir M. W. Wilson; Sir H. H. Smiley; Major F. W. Balfour; Captain J. D. Telfer-Smollett; Mr. A. Midlane, hymn-writer; Caran d'Ache, caricaturist; Baron Horace de Gunzberg; the Rev. N. Dimock; Mr. W. H. Wylde; Mr. J. Swain, engraver; Mr. R. F. Gladstone; Dr. S. S. Laurie; Dr. P. Horrocks; Mr. G. R. Weir, comedian; and Mr. G. Wombwell.—"Times.'

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—The weighty arguments of Lord Lansdowne and Lord MacDonnell againt the appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council of the Viceroy because he is an Indian cannot be gainsaid. An Executive Council must consist of highly-trained officials, men who have devoted their lives to the exercise and study of executive administration. Every man of foresight and political instinct must approve the increase and widening of Indian representation on legislative councils. I would welcome free Indian criticism in public debate not only in the field of law-making but as the most healthy corrective of questionable official acts, like the partition of Bengal and the over-taxing of the Sikh peasantry. But administration itself must be in the hands of trained experts. The ignorance of distinguished non-official Englishmen in India, such as leading barristers and prominent editors, in regard to the real inward working of the executive machine is often amusing. It would be mischievous on an administrative council.

The idea of putting a Hindoo or a Mussulman on the Viceroy's Council in order to please certain communities might be paralleled by appointing a Baptist member of Parliament to the Army Council at the War Office in order to placate Nonconformity. If an Indian rises in the public service to be a chief commissioner or chief secretary to a local government, and so gives proof of high administrative capacity, by all means let him go into the Viceroy's Council. His promotion would be the reward of great executive fitness and of the balanced judgment that come from long years of administrative responsibility.

There is another standpoint from which this question has not been viewed. I mean the position of the unhappy Indian gentleman raised to such office, alone among critical though friendly confreres. Without the authority that in administration comes from special knowledge and special training his influence would be very limited. He would naturally lean for support on the one non-official in the Council. He would probably dwindle into a cipher and almost to a certainty would soon become a mere echo of the views of the Viceroy. Instead of being an element making for independence, he would only strengthen the most autocratic power in the small assembly. If, on the other hand, he were by any chance a masterful personality—I am quite sure such a man would never be chosen—his position would quickly become an impossible one, particularly if matters of great State importance were under discussion or if any grave danger were pressing on the Empire. At all times a single Indian member would run the risk of being regarded by Indian opinion as the representative of some sectional interest, that of one religion or of a single class or province.

C. J. O'DONNELL.

House of Commons, March 1.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J Hullah, B Cov
Mr H Galloway-Duncan, B
Mr H L Painter, Bo Cov
Major R F Sorsbie, R E
Major O H Drake-Brockman, 39th Garh
Capt F R Teesdale, 25 Cav
Lieut W A H Bird, 23 Sikh P.
Lieut H C Fielding, 38 Dogras
Lieut D O W Lamb, 10th Lrs
Lieut E H Lewin, 46 Punj
Lieut W L Meade, 33 Q O Lt Cav
Lieut J P Mitford, 98 Inf
Lieut J C Pearse, 4 Cav
Lieut A G White, 126 Bel,
Lieut E de L Young, R E
Lieut W Owen, 33 Dogras
Lieut E L Allsup, R A
Lieut W R P Henry, 12 Cav
Lieut H D Moore, 130 Bel
Lieut A N de V Scott, 2 Lrs
Commander C Gardner R I M
Lieut A P Robinson, R I M
Sub-Lieut B Hughes Hallett, R I M
Assistant Engineer E S Bonner, R I M
Nursing Sister L Allman Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister E J Stonehouse, Q A M N S I.
Nursing Sister M C Quinn Q A M N S I.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J G Hulbert, I M S B 14 days
Major H de V Harvest, I A B 3 mo M C
Major R R Vaughan, I A B 6 mo M C
Mr E D Duckworth, B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr L F Begbie, B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr G F S Christie, B Cov extended to 22 5 09
Mr W H A St J Leeds, B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr W C Fasson, B 26 days on M C
Mr J H Waddingham, B 3 mo M C
Mr H O D Harding, M Cov 10 days
Right Rev A M Knight, Bishop of Rangoon, B 6 mo M C
Mr T Walker, Bo Cov 21 days
Rev Canon J H Beck, Bo 6 mo M C
Col Sir W H Manning, K C M G, C B, I A 6 mo
Col C M Ducat, 34 Poona H 3 mo M C
Major F G Lucas, D S O 2-5 G R 1 mo
Major T C Watson. V C K H 6 mo M C
Capt L Hume-Spray, D S O Bde Maj Secunderabad to 10 5 09 on M C
Capt G S Torkington, 69 Punj 5 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J A E Burrup, B
Mr J E Bown, P H
Lieut W B Bell, 35 Sind

INDIA HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

A Visit and an Interview.

ACCORDING to the "Evening Standard" of March 2, detectives are watching closely the movements of those who use or frequent India House, Highgate. The Police are now fully alive to the mischievous influence which this centre of Indian disaffection in England is exercising on the minds of young students who find their way there, and to the nature of the propaganda which those who follow Krishnavarma, the apostle of sedition, are carrying on, with India House as headquarters. Two plain clothes offiers, says our contemporary, were pacing Cromwell Avenue, when one of our representatives paid a visit to the now notorious home of the students. The occupants were well aware of the fact, and either out of curiosity or with the object of "shadowing" the "shadowers" two of their number were keeping a watch on the detectives from the elevated path which leads to the entrance to the house. They withdrew to the doorstep as our representative approached, and the signal that a stranger was coming was passed on. No difficulty was placed in the way of our representative entering. But in the eye of the man who beckoned him forward there was the trace of suspicion, and the way was barred to further progress except in the direction of a room which opens out to the left immediately the threshold is crossed. The reception was as cold as the snowflakes which were beating upon the window panes. Purely by accident, to all appearance, the receiving was done by Mr. Amin, who had taken us to task for our criticism, in a letter which showed that the writer had a complete command of the strongest phrases of the English language. The frigid opening our representative afterwards attributed to Mr. Amin's blank astonishment at the sudden materialisation before his eyes of the "Evening Standard," as he thawed very soon and was quite ready to "fetch the highest one in authority" he could get to discuss matters.

While waiting, our representative had time to note the room. It was plainly but comfortably furnished. Photos of Indians decorated the walls. Krishnavarma, the head of the house, occupied a prominent place, and a picture of Tilak, one of the deported, with a grandiloquant "martyr's" peroration printed beneath it in faultless English, was also prominent. On the table stood a gramophone.

Presently a slim, clean-shaven, be-spectacled Indian, with youth and intelligence stamped on his face, entered, and was cordial beyond expectation in his greeting. It was Mr. Savarkar, a member of the Committee of India House, and one of the managers.

"The 'Evening Standard' has been misled in some of the information it has published with regard to India House," was one of his first observations. Mr. Amin, who was now sitting by his colleague's side, had spoken of "rancorous and almost malicious statements."

Our representative invited Savarkar to be a little more explicit.

"Well," he replied, "you have said that pamphlets are published at India House and sent out to India."

What we said was that pamplets were drafted—not necessarily at India House—and disseminated, fair-copied and duplicated, from India House.

"At any rate," rejoined Savarkar, when he was corrected, "the idea was that they were issued under the auspices of India House. That is not so. Individuals in India House write, and what they write is sent to the vernacular Press in India, and copies are circulated in thousands, but the individuals alone are responsible, and not India House."

Only the Oriental mind will probably be able to comprehend this distinction. Our representative said so.

"India House," continued Savarkar, "is a boarding-house, and any Indian, whatever his political opinions, can stay here if he pays his way. I do not deny that politics are a subject, the chief subject, of discussion in the house. Wherever two or three Indians congregate the national aspiration to obtain freedom from the present slavery in India will be discussed. Each may have his own view as to how it can be realised. Some may favour a rising now. Personally, I don't. It is not necessary, however, to be a revolutionary to live at India House or to be a member of the Committee."

"You have copies of the vernacular press in which the writings of individuals of India House appear, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Have you any objection to give me one or two of them?"

Savarkar first said he had not. When asked to fetch them, he hesitated, and then replied: "But you would not understand them.

Our representative said their translation would not be impossible, and pressed the request. Savarker evaded it.

"Did not the youth who assaulted Sir William Lee-Warner stay at India House?" asked our representative.

"He was not staying here when the incident took place; he had gone to another address a fortnight before," was Savarkar's naive reply.

"He had listened to all the revolutionary talk at India House, had he not?" persisted our representative.

"Yes, but what he did was done on his own individual responsibility," replied Savarkar, who added that members of India House offered to stand bail for him. "We thought him brave," said Savarkar, "for preferring to go to prison."

"Is it not well known to students coming from India that India House is controlled by Krishnavarma, whose seditious views are notorious, and is it not a magnet to these youths?"

"You can," replied Savarkar, "call it a magnet if you like. Students on their way to other places in England and to America do come here. The majority of them, however, do not stay long, and have little time to get to know what the views of Krishnavarma are."

"You give them opportunities, do you not? You have meetings?"

"Yes we have meetings every Sunday."

"In addition to the discussions which they can have at almost any time?"

"Yes."

"The murderers of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy are spoken of as heroes in those discussions, are they not?"

"It was never intended," said Savarkar, "to kill Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. The bomb was meant for a magistrate, but a mistake was made as to the carriage. The motive, and not the actual result, is what is remembered."

"You also propose to erect memorials in India House to four of those 'heroes'?"

"The proprietor, Mr. Krishnavarma, does, at his own expense," replied Savarkar.

"Does Krishnavarma ever come here?" our representative asked.

"We are told by your Press that he pays secret visits and sleeps here."

"And he doesn't?"

"Never. He intends I understand to remain in Paris.

So the memorials are for the entire benefit of Savarkar and his colleagues.

"You complain that the 'Evening Standard' said that you fair copied and duplicated seditious literature, and that the work was carried out in one of the upper rooms. Will you allow me to see the under-front room?" asked our representative.

Savarkar seemed startled, and was obviously confused. He had had answers ready to most of the questions, but to this challenge he could find for the moment no reply.

"I am not ready," he eventually blurted out, "to show you my room. Surely you will accept my word as a gentleman?"

Our representative replied that he did not doubt his word as a gentleman but suggested that it would be an easy way of carrying conviction. Savarkar refused politely but firmly to accede to the request. The interview made it clear that sedition is talked, written, and acted upon as far as possible at India House and the majority of loyal people will refuse to recognise the distinction which Savarkar attempted so ingeniously to draw that the propaganda is carried on by the members individually and not collectively.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Lord Morley's Exposition.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

◆

In the House of Lords on March 4, before the House resolved itself into Committee on the Indian Councils Bill:

Viscount Morley said the criticism on the second reading was perfectly fair, and was in a temper of which no kind of complaint could be made by those which no kind of complaint could be made by those responsible for the Bill. That was not a very common feature in a Bill of the magnitude and importance of this one. He believed that the second reading having been given without a division was a sign of the sense which the House had as to the peculiarity and gravity of the situation with which they had to deal. Having carefully weighed all the points of criticism raised, he felt that the substance and foundation of the Bill had not been damaged, or that no good reason was shown why they should not proceed with it with the determmation not to whittle it away in Committee, and in so doing impair the effect which the Bill would have in India.

He could not imagine what could be meant by the suggestion that he had rushed some points of the scheme. No one could have been more deliberate or desirous to have anxious and constant consultation with the Government of India than he was. On the second reading he promised to give, so far as he could, the general trend of the regulations which had been arrived at. Everybody agreed that it was for the Government of India to frame these regulations in conformity with principles laid down at Home, those principles having been, of course, arrived at after full consultation with the Indian Government.

He would give the House the points already settled to be dealt with by regulation, rule, or proclamation.

The regulations already settled fixed the number of members of the Imperial Council at sixty five, and the number of members of the Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces at forty-seven each; Eastern Bengal, thirty-seven; the Punjab, thirty-five; and Burma, seventeen.

The term of office would be three years for ordinary members, and one year or less for the class known as experts.

The rules issued in principle included the discussion of the annual financial statement. The Legislative Council would resolve itself into Committee, and discuss the financial statement de die in diem until the Committee stage was finished, when the Government would make such alterations in the budget as they thought fit. The budget, in its final form, would be submitted to the Council for a general discussion.

Certain items of expenditure, such as State Railways and the Army, were excluded from debate. The discussion upon the Provincial budgets would be on somewhat similar lines, except that a Standing Finance Committee of the Council would be appointed, consisting of not more than twelve members, and equally divided between officials and non-officials, to consider the estimates in an informal manner in the first stage.

Subjects of general interest would be discussed subject to conditions which were not yet in the form of rules, and certain subjects were to be expressly excluded. The Bill left to be deal with, by regulation, rule, or proclamation, the number of members (only the maximum being fixed by the Bill), the term of office and other points.

Of the regulations still under consideration, there was the manner of election. All that had been decided was that there was to be election in the proper and ordinary sense. The view of the Government was that, if they retained the system of nomination, which really meant ratification, it would make the election appear farcical. The Government had not yet quite settled what the disqualifications were to be, but the Government of India had provisionally proposed the following as disqualified persons: Females—(laughter)—persons of unsound mind—(laughter)—persons under 25 years of age, insolvents, persons who had been convicted of non-bailable offence when such offences had not subsequently been quashed or reversed, and persons who had been dismissed from the service of the Government if ineligible for employment under Government in future. The Government of India were now specially considering whether, deported persons—there were at present nine such persons—should be declared for ever disqualified. He hoped their Lordships would be inclined to take the view on this and other questions that, if they were going to give powers such as those in the Bill they should not give them in a grudging way. If they made the laws of disqualification too large, and excluded certain classes of people altogether, he was afraid the effect would be to leave a ragged edge behind.

A MOMENTOUS PROPOSAL.

Lord Harris said the creation of the new Executive Councils was the most momentous proposal that had been put forward with regard to India, certainly since the administration of the country was taken over by the Crown. He could not get over his apprehension that by the great and momentous change of adding natives to the Councils they were running a serious risk of qualifying that confidence in the impartiality of our rule which had been the glory of our system of government in India, and which must for ever, whatever changes might take place, redound to our credit, and which he honestly believed was our greatest safeguard. (Cheers.)

Lord Northcote criticised the introduction of native members into the new Provincial Councils, and said that without it they would reap very distinct advantages under the Bill. The measure was more in the nature of a disfranchising than an enfranchising Bill, because it would place the control of the Legislative Councils in the hands of men who represented numerically an insignificant minority in India. It would weaken the protection of the vast majority of the people who looked to the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Wenlock remarked that when he was in India it was then considered clear that the time must come when the natives of India must be associated with the government of that country. But the Government ought to see, if this was to be done, that the very best men were selected. When the Bill went into Committee he should move the postponement of that part of the Bill dealing with the constitution of the Executive Councils, so that it could be brought up as a separate Bill after getting the opinion of the Government of India upon it.

Lord Sandhurst said one was apt to be carried away by the high ideals of Lord Morley, and to leave out of sight the means by which those ideals were to be attained. After listening to the speech of Lord Curzon on the second reading, he would not have been surprised if he had moved the rejection of the bill. But those who knew India would be aware of the effect such a motion would have had. He feared the inclusion of natives on the Viceroy's Council would have a weakening effect. If there were any weakening at the centre or the extremity of the Government he feared there would be a set-back to that slow but gradual and sure improvement which had taken place in India. However the regulations were framed he did not believe they could overcome that danger.

Viscount Cross said he was responsible for the introduction of the Act of 1892, and, so far as it went, that Act had been a great success. The late Lord Salisbury had the greatest possible objections to many of the provisions of the bill, but he yielded to persuasion, and afterwards expresse satisfaction with the way the Act had worked. He agreed that the time had come to take another step forward, and he congratulated Lord Morley on the cautious way he had approached the subject. He had no fault to find with several of the provisions of the bill, but he would like to know the view taken by the native rulers of the proposal to have native members on the Executive Council.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, the Earl of Onslow in the Chair.

On Clause 1, which amends the constitution of the Legislative Councils.

Lord Curzon expressed the view that the numbers of members to serve upon these councils were unduly large. He felt tolerably certain that many of the features inseparably attached to the Parliamentary system would arise and the Government of India would suffer in consequence. He commented upon the great strain which he said would be imposed upon officials. Their lordships had not been told to what extent the proposal to dispense with the official majority in the provincial councils carried approval in India, but all the ex-governors who had spoken in that House had expressed themselves against the proposal. The Government were throwing open a very wide scheme of election, and some of them contemplated the return to these councils of a strong body of extremists, who would constitute what would be called in this country a Parliamentary Opposition. The time might very well arise when a governor might find it extremely difficult to exercise powers of persuasion on the legislative council.

Viscount Morley said he had listened to the speech of the noble lord with some curiosity. If the noble lord took the view he did as to the principle of the official majority, he could not understand why he voted for the second reading of the bill. (Ministrial cheers.) If there was any principle at all in the bill, it was the extension of the elective principle with all its consequences, and all that belonged to it. What would be the advantage or the sense of extending the elective principle if at the same time they maintained the old method of the official majority, which would reduce the power of the elected members to a mere farce?

Lord Curzon said the noble Viscount did it in the case of the Viceroy's Council.

Viscount Morley said the Viceroy's Council, as he had maintained all along, was on an entirely different footing. It was not only a great legislative body, but also a great executive body. It would have been a complete mockery if they had said to the people of India that they were going to invite them to a larger share in the administration of their own country, but would take good care to retain a majority of officials who should always vote with the Government. In every word Lord Curzon showed that he did not accept the principle of the bill. To retain the official majority would be to thwart the whole purpose of the bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne regretted that the noble Viscount had taunted Lord Curzon with not moving the rejection of the bill on second reading. The noble Viscount knew quite well they would be very slow indeed to take a step of such tremendous importance as the rejection of a bill brought in under the circumstances indicated by the noble Viscount. But because they did not go the length of moving the rejection of the bill, they were not prevented from offering criticism upon any of its proposals, and to give the noble Viscount the opportunity of affording the explanation he desired. It was fair to describe any one of the changes proposed as in itself a principle of the bill; and what they had to consider was not so much each of the individual proposals as the cumulative effect of the whole of them. Some of their lordships held very strongly that the large number of members on the new councils was a dangerous feature, and with the disappearence of the official majority the risk appeared infinitely greater. Their fear was that these proposals would have the effect of exposing the Governments from which the official majorities disappeared to a series of slaps in the face, and some of them who knew something about Indian affairs did not believe it was a good thing that the Imperial or the provincial Governments should be liable to rebuffs of that kind. (Hear hear.) Although they felt it their duty to place upon record their misgivings on the two points raised by Lord Curzon, he for one should not encourage their lordships' House to propose to amend the schedule by putting in other members.

Viscount Morley said the enormous responsibility cast upon the Government had been so generously recognised that he would have been most ungracious if he had thrown any taunt at Lord Curzon, which was far from his intention.

Clause 1 was then agreed to.

Lord Wenlock moved the postponement of Clause 2 (relating to the constitution of executive councils of Fort St. George and Bombay), until, as he explained, the House knew what was thought about the proposal in India.

Viscount Morley could not accept the amendment. He said it was purely a permissive clause.

The Marquis of Lansdowne thought it would be wiser to postpone the clause and deal with it in a separate bill when the opinion was ascertained of the highest anthorities in India, There was nothing in the way of documents to show that there had been consultation on the subject. Such evidence as they had went to show that the highest authorities in India, including the Viceroy's Council. looked askance upon this proposal to tamper with the executive councils.

Viscount Morley said the noble Marquis could take it from him that he had no desire to be hasty, and that no action would be taken without full consideration with the Government of India.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord MacDonnell moved to omit Clause 3 (giving the power to constitute provincial executive councils) he thought the proposal went too far.

Lord Curzon said that in the opinion of the Opposition the scheme to constitute provincial executive councils had not received the necessary consideration, and had been decided upon without consultation with the governors of provinces.

Viscount Wolverhampton considered that the bill under discussion was a great step in advance, and was the opening of a new chapter in the history of India. He hoped the clause would not be struck out.

Viscount Morley believed it would weaken the authority of lieutenant-governors if their views against executive councils compared with personal rule were put on record. The question of the reform of local government in India should be dealt with without delay, and he hoped to get the bill through Parliament immediately. If these questions dragged on, the tension of feeling in India might easily return.

The Earl of Crewe said the bill was not framed to meet the desires of extreme politicians in India, but of those of moderate and rational people. The contention that the extremists had never asked for the privileges given by the clause was, in his view a reason why noble lords opposite should support rather than oppose it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that the Opposition did not desire to wreck the bill or this clause. If a division were taken he should vote for the amendment, not because he wished to offer unalloyed opposition to the proposal, but at present he was not prepared to accept it on the ground that there was an immense weight of authority against it, and only a small amount of authority had been brought forward in support of it.

On a division there voted:

For the clause	18
Against	59
Majority against the Government ...	41

The clause was accordingly omitted.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

◆

War office, March 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Col L A M Stopford, from the Half-pay List, to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters (Feb. 19); Capt D' A D Alexander, the Gordon Highlander, to be a superintendent of gymnasia, vice Capt J E Thornhill, Seafoth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's (Feb 23;) Capt A G E Egerton, Coldstream Guards, to be an adjutant, Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff) (Feb 16;) Lieut G D Hall, from the Half-pay List, to be a recruiting Staff officer (second class), vice Capt A S Peebles, DSO, the Suffolk Regt (Feb 21;) Lieut B Neame, 18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Admiral Sir D H Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB, Governor of South Australia (Feb 19.)

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Capt. R H Galwey, R A to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Capt, A C H Dean (Feb 20).

School of Military Engineering—Lieut A S Redman, R|E to be a second assistant instructor (Jan. 6.)

Inspection and Experimental Staff—Capt H W Hill R,A, second assistant to be first assistant superintendent of exprimendents, vice Capt, C, J D Freeth, RA to be thrid assistant superintendent of experiments, in succession to Capt, H W Hill (Feb 17).

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Major Gen, C Crutchley M V from director of recruiting at Headquarters, to be lieutenant-governor and secretary, vice Major-Gen Sir R B Fane, K C V O C B (Feb 19).

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut F P C Pemberton to be lieutenant, vice C. R. Campbell, resigned (Feb. 21).

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Second Lieut M C Sampson to be lieutenant, vice F G Crompton. resigned (Feb. 20).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Royal Field Art—Capt H D O Ward to be major, vice L L Parker, deceased (Feb 18;) Supernumerary Capt R C Williams is restored to the establishment, vice C R Newman, seconded (March 1); Lieut D C Spencer-Smith to be captain, vice H D O Ward (Feb 18) The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—T R F Bate, for service on the staff (Jan 1): R J Admas, for service as an adjutant of Territorial Art (Jan 2).

Royal Garrison Art—Major L E B Dykes is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health (Feb 15); Major H T Hawkins is placed on retired pay (March 1); Lieut R H H Le Brasseur resigns his comission (March 3) The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—E P Cudlip, for service an adjutant of Indian Volunteers (Jan 7); G B Daubeny, for service as an adjutant of Territorial Art (Feb 4.)

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Second Lieut J P G Worlledge to be lieutenant, vice F R P O'Callaghan, promoted (Jan 6).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Capt Lord H C Seymour is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb 13).

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F J Pink, CMG, DSO, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major A W Taylor to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col F J Pink, CMC, DSO, (March 2).

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Second Lieut E B Sayer, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice H G Sahler, resigned, with precedence next below Second Lieut N S Hart (Feb 20).

The Norfolk Regt.—The seconding for sevice with the Egyptian Army of Capt. H R Done bears date Jan. 7. 1909, instead of as notified in the Gazette of (Jan 19.) Capt, J R Clarke is seconded while studying the Chinese language (Feb 13). The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R H Brudenell-Bruce is antedated to (Jan 7), vice H R Done, seconded; Lieut F J E Archer to be captain vice F de B Bell, promoted. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut N P Shand is antedated to (Jan 7) vice R H Brudenell-Bruce; Second Lieut C A Pogson to be lieutenant, vice F J E Archer, promoted (Jan 12).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Major W C Cox is placed on retired pay (Feb 25).

The Cheshire Regt.—Second Lieut A E F Walker to be lieutenant, vice H S Walker, seconded (Jan 20.)

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Lieut F L Hingston to be captain, in succession to Major A G W Grant, employed with the West African Regt (Feb. 13).

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut F N Thorne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb 13).

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt M B Savage to be adjutant, vice C O Ritchie (March 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Supernumerary Capt C Melean is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major A R Cameron who holds a Staff appointment (Feb 1).

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf)—Supernumerary Capt J H Bailey is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major C P Higginson, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment (Feb 9).

The York and Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut E S Bamford to be lieutenant, vice E Montage Smith, admitted to the Indian Army (Feb 1).

The Highland Light Inf)—Supernumerary Capt W H E Segrave, D S O, is restored to the establishment, vice H H M Harris resigned (Feb 24).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt M F M Meiklejohn, V C, is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb 13).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Gentleman Cadet W F How, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut C M L Becher, promoted (March 3).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col J Will MB, from the Seconded List, to be lieutenant-colonel (Feb 20.) Lieut-Col H J Wyatt retires on retired pay (March 3.) The undermentioned lieutenants, on probation, are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907—W H O'Riordan, C T V Benson, W P McArthur, MB, F W M Cunningham, MB, E M Parsons-Smith, H R Edwards (Jan 30).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev T H Foulkes, MA, chaplain to the forces, second class to be chaplain to the forces, first class (March 1).

Memoranda.

Col J C Yale, DSO, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (March 3). The promotion of Brevet Col J E W Headlam, DSO, to the rank of colonel. is antedated to (July 3, 1908.) Brevet Col F J Pink, CMG, DSO, Half-pay List, to be colonel (March 2) The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—C R Keate, 90th Punjabis (Dec 9); W W Norman, 22nd Sam Browne's Cav Frontier Force (Dec 21.) Qrm and Honorary Capt T Trimby, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of major (Feb 28.)

Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Second Lieut A C Boddam Whetham, late lieutenant, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, to be lieutenant (March 3.)

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

C B Daw to be lieutenant (March 3)

Special Reserve Cavalry.

16th the Queen's Lancers Supplementary List—R B Longridge to be second lieutenant on probation Dec 14.

Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

The Durham Royal Field Reserve Art—Supernumerary Capt R G M Johnson is restored to the establishment (Aug 3.) Second Lieut E C Creasy to be lieutenant (Dec 30)

The Glamorgan Royal Field Reserve Art—Second Lieut H E de R Wetherall to be lieutenant (Feb 6.)

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Royal Warwickshire Regt.—N J R Searle to be second lieutenant on probation (Nov 12.)

7th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Capt J D Sparks to be major (Jan 2)

3rd Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.—Second Lieut W F I Bell to be lieutenant (Feb 1.)

3rd Cheshire Regt.—Capt C H Toler resigns his commission (Feb 1.)

3rd Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.—Capt W C H Bunbury, retired pay late the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt to be captain (Jan 12.)

3rd Hampshire Regt—A S Fraser to be second lieutenant on probation (Dec 16.)

4th Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Lieut-Col R Brittan, DSO, is granted the honorary rank of colonel (Dec 31;) Lieut-Col and Honorary Col R Brittan, DSO, resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Jan 1.)

3rd Manchester Regt—Second Lieut W C Brodribb to be lieutenant (Feb 6.)

4th Royal Irish Rifles—Capt and Honorary Major H C Harvey to be major (Feb 8;) J E Long to be second lieutenant on probation (Feb 11.)

Admiralty, 1st March.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Louis James Mac Hutchin has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 22nd February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Bremner Thomson to be Lieutenant, Dated 27th February.

Admiralty, 2nd March.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant John Coleman has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Rolant Aubin Vavasor Darell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th September.

Chief Boatswain James Joseph Bly has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 22nd February,

Staff Paymaster Wilfrid Joseph Aloysius Carter has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th February.

Clerk John Eustace Hargrave has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th February.

Admiralty, 3rd March.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been moted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Andrew Bridgemad Downes. Dated 15th September.

Victor James Bowden-Smith. Dated 30th January

Oswald Moreton Frewen. Dated 28th February.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Mansel-Porter has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th May,

Clerk James Archibauld Casamajor Gaussen has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Harry Reece Beynon Davies has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 1st March.

Sub-Lieutenant Norman Woolcock to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th February.

Admiralty, 4th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Nayal Reserve, the undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants, have been placed on the Retired List:—Percival Greenhill. Herbert Graham Shaw. Dated 3rd March.

War Office, Whitehall, 5th March.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederic M. Glubb, D. S. O., from the Half pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Colonel H. E. Rawson, C. B. Dated 25th February.

Captain George Windsor Clive, Coldstream Guards, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, is transferred to Head-Quarters. Dated 23rd February.

Captain Lionel E H M Darell, 1st Life Guards to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H J Scobell, C V O C B Commanding Cape Colony District. Dated 25th February.

Establishments.

Cavalry School, Major Rowland J P Anderson, D S O 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, to be an Instructor vice Riding Master and Honorary Major H Dibble. 7th Queen's Own Hussars. Dated 22nd February.

Ordnance College Captain Henry W Newsome Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Major R E, Home D S O Royal Artillery Dated 26th February,

Army Veterinary School, Major Augustus G Newsom, Army Veterinary Corps, to be Professor, vice Major E Taylor. Dated 15th February.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Captain Sir George L L B Prescott, Bart, resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March,

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenent (on probation) William Ronald Read to be Second Lieutenant. Date 6th March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John E Harvey, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenent-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Date 5th March,

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels Dated 5th March.

Arthur W Gay, D S O, vice J E Harvey, and to remain seconded for service on the Staff,

William C. A. Radcliffe, vice A W Gay, D S O, and to be seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department.

Russell D Gubbins, vice W C A Radcliffe.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 31st January.

Sydney Lethbridge, vice A J Mullins, promoted.

Henry Coningham, vice S, Lethbridge, seconded.

Frederick S Butcher, vice H Coningham seconded.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—

John B MacFarlan, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India, Dated 30th January.

Charles J D Freeth, for service on the Staff. Dated 17th February.

Reginald H Galwey, for service on the Staff Dated 20th February.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment;—

Edward A Saunders, D S O, vice J B MacFarlan Dated 30th January.

William L Brown, vice F S Butcher. Dated 31st January.

Robert B, Fife. vice F, A Twiss, M, V, O, appointed an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class), Dated 1st February, William M, Ogg. vice A, J, H, Keyes, seconded. Dated 5th February.

Percy H, Cruickshank, vice G. F, Reinhold, placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 16th February.

Arthur V. Langton, vice R, D. Crawford, Dated 13th February.

Dougles Clapham, vice C. J, D, Freeth, Dated 17th February 1909.

Arthur C H Dean, vice R H Galwey Dated 20th February.

George E. Garnett, vice O. C, Niven, appointed to the Hong-Kong-Singapore Battalion. Dated 25th February. Captain Robert D, Crawford to be Adjutant, vice H, C, Moultrie, promoted. Dated 13th February.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain David M, Griffith to be Major, vice J, F. H. Carmichael, retired. Dated 20th February.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Captain Thomas W., Viscount Coke resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant Clement P. Blackett reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant at his own request, in view of tranfer to the Indian Army. Dated 9th November.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Frederick G Skipwith retires on retired pay. Dated 6th March.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Ernest James resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March. Supernumerary Lieutenant John F. Richardson is restored to the establishment, vice E. James. Dated 6th March.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Alexander E. Burnett to be Captain, vice A. J. Welch, seconded. Dated 17th December.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Gentleman Cadet Robert Cotton Money, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice S. F. D. Greig, resigned. Dated 6th March.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Waldegrave P. Thompson is restored to the establishment, vice R. F. Uniacke, seconded. Dated 1st March.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Archibald Weir resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March.

The Border Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Percy P. W. Fendall, D,S.O., is restored to the establishment, vice G. Darwell, seconded. Dated 27th February.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) Lieutenant William D. Allan resigns the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 6th March.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Henry L. Napier resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March.

The Northamptonshire Regt, Captain Everard Knatchbull-Augessen retires on retired pay. Dated 6th March.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Major James R. O'Connell retires on retired pay. Dated 6th March.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant Ernest H. M. O'Farrell to be Adjutant, vice N. B. Lindsay. Dated 12th February.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Henry R. G. Deacon to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. J. O'Sullivan. Dated 18th February.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Lieutenant John G Adams is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 13th February.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consorts Own Major James H Thresher retires on retired pay. Dated 6th March.

Captain Athoney D Boden to be Major vice J H. Thresher. Dated 6th March.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 3rd February. Reginald H L Cutbill. Stephen J Donovan.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Frances J Mitchell Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 6th March.

Miss Mary Olive Greenaway to be Staff Nurse provisionally). Dated 16th February.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Frederic Woodall Paymaster to be Major Dated 6th March.

Memoranda

Surgeon-General Gorge D Bourke, CB, to be an Honorary Physician to The King, vice Surgeon-General T Tarrant CB, deceased. Dated 3th February.

Colonel Charles C Ellis, CB, is place on the Retired list with an Indian persion Dated 2nd March

Colwnai Willsam A Smith, C.B., Commanding Royal Artillery 3rd Division, retires on retired pay Dated 6th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William C. Mevelle D S O. Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 6th March.

Lieutenant Oswald V Forbes, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March.

DIVINE SERVICE.

◆

4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—112, 197, 317.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—172, 257, 287.
Collections for the Additional Clergy Society.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—190, 322, 178.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—527, 193, 540.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—91, 252, 21.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday, The Annunciation, Blessed Virgin Mary.
10 a. m.—Matins—Daily.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—197. 314, 558.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns.—238, 528.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—92, 108, 528, 263, 564.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechising.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eykyn.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—20.
Hymns.—615, 197, 365.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

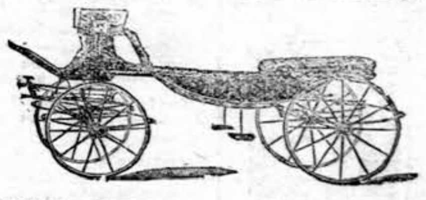
BOWN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
11 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. Bishop J. E. Robinson, D. D.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—454, 115, 10.
Psalm.—122.

Mme. Marie Rayot's cat saved her mistress's life one morning recently. Mme. Rayot, who lives in Paris, heard the cat mew loudly, and jumped out of bed, thinking that it was after her birds, which were in the next room. As Mme. Rayot rushed in this room a burglar knocked her candle from her hand and caught her by the throat and attempted to strangle her. He let go, however, with a cry of pain, and when Mme. Rayot's shrieks brought in the neighbours it was found that the cat had caught the burglar by the throat and had scratched out one of his eyes. An accomplice of the burglar was found hiding under a bed.



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Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.
There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
As now made, it contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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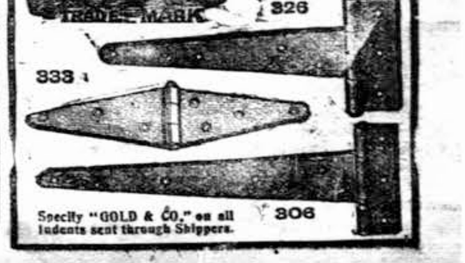

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 18, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 19, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2¼ per cent. Consols...	83 3/4	1/16	
do. Rentes ...	97 Ex	un	chgd
3¼ do. Sterling Loan	96		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16	un	chgd
do. in New York	50 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·49		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 14th	Jan. 09
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/4		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

London, 18th March 1909.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£40,000,000 Inc. £ 800,000
Public Deposits ...£15,800,000 Inc. £1,500,000
Other Deposits ...£41,300,000 [illegible]. £1,400,000
Government Securities.£15,100,000 unchgd £ ......
Other Securities ...£33,600,000 Inc. £2,300,000
Notes and Gold ...£29,700,000 Inc. £1,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Moderate demand.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Ex[illegible] ... 1,000 „
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·00 [illegible]gd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 [illegible]gd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·88	4·83	4·89	[illegible]	4·92
—05	—05	—06	—05	—05

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·89	4·57	4·85	4·83
—05	—04	—04	—04

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 11,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 9,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 12,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·65 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May 9·29—04 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation (second tone mutilated.
Do. do. July 9·20—06 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/4—1/16.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·28—08
Do. do. July ... 9·36—05

Closing Tone of Spot Cotton.—Easy.

The following are repetitions of the above mutilations :—

"Declined owing to weakness in Southern Spot market and increased offerings."

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 39 7/8—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario SantaFe, 62lbs.—39 1-4—April-May—Buyers—Firmer.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—39 1-4—March-April—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1/4—March-April—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 415 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1-4 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 April-May—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Value.

Arrivals:—

"Claveresk," "Inchbouna."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes gold Bullions	6,22,080	London ...	National Bank
1 Box gold Bullions	76,800	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,05,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs	37,500	do	Cox & Co
1 Box gold Bullions.........	76,800	do	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Bundle Sovs...	6,750	Muscat...	Comptoir National
Rupees	750		

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T.T and demand Bank bills and one or two Banks would give 1s. 3 15-16d. demand for the mail, but the enquiry is limited. The credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight with very few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 108 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 3-4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 93 9-16 ready and 93 5-8 for the settlement and closes 1-16 up. There has not been much done but the dealers have been buyers rather than sellers and at the close there are small buyers at the undermentioned rates.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 93·10
1st Settlement ... ... „ 93·11

Bullion:—

On Thursday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York also was unchanged at 50 1-2. Locally the Market has been weak, the ready rate opening at 59 9-16 ex duty and closing at 59 5-16. The forward rates are also weaker, the fall being caused by large bear operations on the London Market. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	7	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	33,000	......
Other Deposits	......	14,43,000
Sundries	47,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,81,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	19,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	6,25,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	12,74,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	7,21,000
Bullion	......	34,000
Balances with other Banks..	2,11,000	......
Sundries	12,000	......
Cash	......	21,45,000

Council Bills:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 35·50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 14·50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., tenders at these rates receiving 18 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 31·10 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered for sale has been raised to 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 5th March brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... . Rs. 5,40,000
Bombay ... ... „ 19,40,000
Madras ... ... „ 6,70,000

Total...Rs. 31,50,000

The mail of the 12th March brings £30,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs. 4,60,000
Bombay ... ... „ 9,10,000
Madras ... ... „ 3,10,000

Total ... Rs. 16,80,000

The mail of the 19th March brings £20,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs. 6,00,000
Bombay ... ... „ 20,10,000
Madras ... ... „ 9,60,000

Total...Rs. 35,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	7,265	290,040	159,788
Central India	3,782	80,385	38,961
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,839	73,422	83,255
Berars	5,937	308,276	288,568
Central Provinces ...	3,272	139,479	217,039
Total Oomras...	25,095	890,602	787,611
Dhollera	7,450	83,191	57,755
Broach...	14,068	57,948	68,614
Coompta and Dharwar	3,353	40,088	38,780
Westerns	209	5,361	3,224
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	4,478	245,720	299,973
Bengals, Rajputana ...	3,548	25,160	19,243
Sind	2,639	15,231	34,681
Persian	...	701	693
American	855	7,720	25,567
Egyptian	...	3,035	2,893
Other Sorts	...	404	739
Totals...	61,693	1,378,158	1,339,246

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	61,693	59,215	+ 2,478
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th March ...	1,378,158	1,339,246	+38,912
Shipments for the week Europe ...	22,718	17,164	+ 5,554
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	7,528	1,248	+ 6,280
Total ...	30,246	18,412	+11,834
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th March Europe ...	369,935	317,534	+52,401
China ...	22,804	11,541	+11,263
Japan ...	344,900	205,986	+138,914
Coast Ports ...	11,796	18,520	— 6,724
Total ...	749,485	553,631	+195,854
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	7,174	24,789	—17,615
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	2,010	2,665	— 655

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 27th Feb. 1909.—8,550 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—5,250 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 31st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 18th March, 1909	1,378,158
	1,778,158
Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 18th March, 1909	749,485
	1,028,673
Afloat	9,184
	1,019,489
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up Country by rail	485,000
Stock in all hands on 19th March 09..	534,489

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have fluctuated during the interval and at one it appeared as though a decided break would occur, but prices again steadied a little and on the week show a drop of about 18 points in American futures and 12 points in Liverpool. The final Ginners' Report is expected here on Sunday next, and a considerable amount of interest is attached to same as estimates vary as much as 400,000 bales, i.e. from 13,200,000 to 13,600,000 bales. Looking at the figures of the last Report of the 16th January, and the large falling off for the fortnight then shown, we are inclined to favour the lower of these estimates; but it is possible the unexpected may occur. Receipts at the U. S. Ports show a decided falling off.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·09	5·00	—09
Futures, Mar.-Apl.	5·00	4·88	—12
Do. June-July	5·03	4·91	—12
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·80	9·65	—15
Futures, May...............	9·44	9·29	—15
Do. July..............	9·37	9·20	—17
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	9 7/16	9 1/4	—3/16
Futures, May...............	9·46	9·28	—18
Do. July..............	9·57	9·36	—21

Business in contracts during the week has been practically confined to the March settlement, in which, as usual, Broach has attracted chief attention. Except for one break in prices, when good Broach touched Rs. 232 1-2 the "bulls" have had the upper hand, and at the moment the position appears strong. Receipts of Broach are small and there is the usual talk of weighing over. We have, however, so often seen a collapse during the last few days before the 25th of the month, that it is impossible to say how events will turn, but in strong hands a bull settlement may yet be successfully manipulated. A small business has been done in fine Broach and fine Khandeish for May delivery. Bengals have ruled firm. The market closes steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been only a moderate demand during the week. Exporters have bought Bengals, Khandeish, high class Oomras and Broach, and mills have been in the market for most descriptions including stapled varieties. Prices have kept steady and though the demand has been met there is no pressure to sell.

Receipts for the week have been moderate, and shipments are again small. The estimated stock shows a small rise.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	242	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	237 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	220	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	214/15	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	211	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	211	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	209	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	193	„
Good Westerns ...	221	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	234/5	„
Good M. G. Coompta ...	240	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 14,000 do.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·89	4·89	4·91	4·92
+01	+01	+02	+01

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·94	4·91	4·89	4·87	4·85
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 17th instant.

FREIGHTS.

The following are quotations :—

The market has remained steady and a fair business has been done during the week. For Marseilles Liverpool about 2,000 tons for April shipment was booked at 11s. light seeds and 11s. 6d. seeds and cotton, and for May about 1,500 tons at 11s. seeds and cotton. For June 3,000 has also been booked for same ports at 11s. 6d. seeds and cotton, option half wheat. For Hull 1,500 tons May, seeds, has been done at 11s. For Hamburg the Hansa Line booked about 3,000 tons for May and June at 12s. 6d. A line has also been done for Dunkirk at 12s. 6d. May shipment and for Naples 1,500 tons wheat, May, at 14s. 6d. Ready rates are as under:—

	Seeds.	Cotton. Ready.
Antwerp...	12s. 6d.	13s.
Dunkirk...		no steamer
Marseilles and Liverpool.	11s. 6d.	12s.
Hull	12s.	
Hamburg...	15s.	17s. 6d.
Genoa	16s.	17s. 6d.
Havre	16s.	17s. 6d.

For forward we quote: Antwerp, Hull, Liverpool and Marseilles, April-May, 12s. to 12s. 6d., and for p. p. 13 s.

The "Austrian Lloyds" are booking at 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton for March, and 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton for April to June.

The following charter is reported :—

S. S. "Strathfillans" Bombay to 1 p.p. at 17s. 9d. option 2 p.p. at 18s. 3d. (or Bombay and Karachi to 1 p.p.) March loading.

The market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market during the week has been steady with a moderate demand by shippers. Prices at the close are about 1 anna per cwt. higher both for ready and for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 7 6 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 13 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

During the last day or two there has been a better enquiry in the market and a fair business is now passing. We quote at the close :—

Brown Kutni Ready Rs. 6 8 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore, April-May „ 6 14 0 R. T.
Brown-Delhi, April-May „ 7 6 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Ready Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May „ 7 7 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The demand during the week has been poor and prices are easier. Closing rates are as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 43 8 0
Muggie ... ... „ 43 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat... „ 52 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 37 0 0
White Secunderabad „ 43 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Prices have continued to decline and there is little business doing,

We quote :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
Mar.-Apl.... ... ... „ 5 13 6 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

Prices are steady, but the enquiry has been only moderate.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 23 12 0 to Rs. 24 0 0

Groundnuts—

The market is easier with very little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0

WHEAT—

There has been a better demand during the week and prices are steadier and 2 to 3 annas per cwt. higher. We quote as under in a firm market with a large business doing :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May, 85 p.c. „ 6 2 0 „
White Karachi, June-July ... „ 5 13 0 R. T.
Soft Red Ahmedabad, Mar.-Apl.„ 40 8 0 per candy.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	42,260	cwts.
Linseed	67,602	„
Rapeseed	28,290	„
Gingellyseed	9,482	„
Poppyseed...	731	„
Groundnuts	6,735	„
Castorseed...	40,836	„
Rice	38,050	„
Myrabollams	34,810	„
Cottonseed	63,594	„
Mowraseed...	73	„
Gram	25,158	„
Joowar	5,665	„
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very dull and no improvement can be looked for in the near future.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is quiet and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—Owing to the entire absence of demand the market continues dull and we do not anticipate any improvement at present. Dealers are holding stocks.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet and unchanged. Some enquiries are being made, but no business is done. Prices here are declining gradually.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home markets continue to decline and sterling rates are £65 for copper and £54-10-0 for Yellow metal. The market here is maintained by the dealers' combination, but a nervous feeling is experienced owing to the constant decline. The demand for consumption continues fairly good.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	9	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	3	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	1	14	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	2	8	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	10	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	4	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	2	0	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	2	10	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	2	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices have declined in many concerns. Bank of Bombay shares have jumped to Rs. 1,465. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 74, and Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 55 3-4 to Rs. 56. Bank of Burmah shares have changed hands at Rs. 106. In mill companies, Century Mill shares have declined to Rs. 265. Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,530, and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,265 ; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,470, Currimbhai's to Rs. 1,040 ; Kohinoor to Rs. 785 ; and Finlay Mills to Rs. 232 1-2. Colaba Land have remained unchanged at Rs. 1,125. Coorla Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 680. Crescents have been done at Rs. 105. David's have improved to Rs. 446 1-4. Framji Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,800; Imperial Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 120 ; Jamshed's have dropped to Rs.160. Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,250 closed at Rs. 3,230. Morarji's are quiet at Rs. 3,040. New Great Eastern Shares are quiet at Rs. 205, Sassoon S. and W. Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 925. Southern Maratta's have kept steady at Rs. 210. Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,230. In press companies there is little doing. Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 675 ; New Berars at Rs. 480 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2. Bombay Cotton Press are at Rs. 115. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles have been put through at Rs. 132. Bombay Burmah new issue are weak at Rs. 450. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld., preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 151 and Ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 105 Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 905. C. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy., Ld., ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 342 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 267 1-2. Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy., Ld., shares have advanced to Rs. 535. Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 17 ; Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 5 1-2. Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 630. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 430 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 575. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—	Rs. as
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due (1968)	97-8-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust „ (1968)...	96-12-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal „ (1947)...	97-8-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent „ „ „ (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1938)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1958)...	114-0-0

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 19.

The only rainfall yesterday was a shower at Dibrugarh. Yesterday's clouds largely disappeared.

Temperature is slightly high in North-east India and normal elsewhere. Humidity remains in slight defect.

Forecast—Dry weather generally, with a likelihood of thundershower in Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the north and north-east Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and lightly clouded in Lower Sind and west Rajputana; elsewhere they are clear. The moisture in the air is in considerable defect at Karachi but is equal to the average at the other stations. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is high in Gujarat but generally normal over the rest of the division ; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud persists in Berar and at Nagpur but skies are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Skies have become moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Poona and Belgaum but are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at those stations but continues drier over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the fall of 1-10 inch in the pressure in Upper India, accompanied with the appearance of moderate cloud in Upper Sind and the north and north-east Punjab. Weather appears slightly unsettled in these regions but no precipitation has occurred.

An area of slightly lower pressure is shown in north Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Deccan and of the Central Provinces but it is not likely to affect the weather in those regions.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WHEN the temperature is at freezing, a policeman is, no doubt, justified in concluding that a person diving into the Seine intends to commit suicide. Two Paris policemen, acting under this impression (says the "Leader's" correspondent), fished out of the river a man who was seen splashing about under the Pont des Arts. "Leave me alone," were his first words, "I am a free citizen, and you have no right to prevent me from bathing if I want to. I don't want to die. I am making experiments to determine the strength of my powers of resistance to the cold. Leave me alone." He then dived into the water again, leaving the policemen considerably astonished.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 „	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	497
Century	100	100	50	265
Central India......	500	500	85	1,530
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	680
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
David	250	250	20	447½
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		231¼
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	120
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor	500	500	25	785
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,470
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,235
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3040
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	925
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta............	250	200	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,230
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,265
Textile............	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1 000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort..................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,600	300	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	505
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		30
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue..............	...	...	300	450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	105
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	342½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour..............	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2[illegible]
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining..............	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	62
	P. 150	40	2dis	6½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 32½
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	630

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name ....
Address ....

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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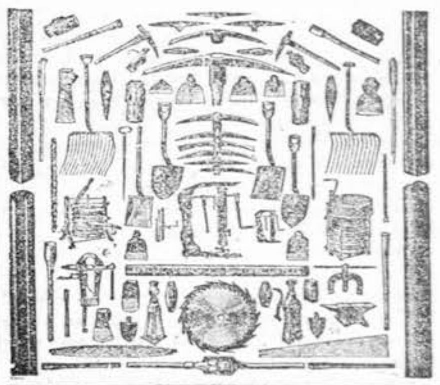

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"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

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LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.
Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.
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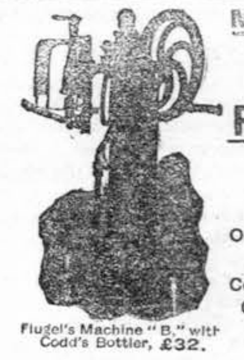

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MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

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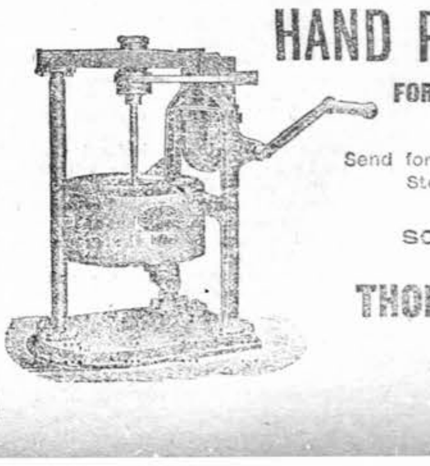

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

FAITH AND THE PROFESSORS.

THE recent publication of that theory of the daily rise and fall of the earth's surface has set all the Professors talking; and we are learning strange things indeed. From Kimberley comes the news that South Africa tilts to the east in summer and to the west in winter; Professor Milne announces that, to a certain extent, every valley shuts and opens again during the night, that the earth is losing pace in its spin, that in the course of ages its air and water-supply will probably give out, and that in some millions of years it will come to a deep stop. And Professor Lowell hints that the inhabitants of Mars are at this present moment struggling vainly against the calamities thus adumberated for the people of the earth. The consolation that none of these horrors will befall us or our immediate descendants is really not worth very much. One thinks of the stanza in Tennyson, in which the poet referred to the churches as the "fanes of useless prayer" which man has built if, as these philosophers would have us believe, the earth is whirling about in space independent of a beneficent and all-powerful Over-Lord. And yet—perhaps the millions and millions of years still promised us by the Professors will also bring about that "far-off divine event" which the same poet foresaw as a sublime culmination of the human story. "Chi lo sa?"

ENGLISH ACTORS AND COQUELIN.

A graceful correspondence has just taken place between Sir John Hare and M. Jules Claretie, the Administrateur-General of the Comedie Francaise, and M. Jean Coquelin, the son of the great actor whose recent death has been felt as a bereavement in the world of art of England as well as in that of France, Sir John, who wrote on behalf of an influential committee, suggested that the theatrical artists of England would like to present a silver memorial wreath to be deposited, if acceptable, in the famous theatre of which, for many years, Constant Coquelin was one of the most brilliant ornaments; and the offer has been charmingly accepted by M. Claretie and gratefully approved by M. Jean Coquelin. The idea will therefore be carried out; although there is so wide a desire on the part of English actors and actresses to contribute to it that the memorial may take some more elaborate form than that originally proposed. There was perhaps no actor in Europe the study of whose art was so rich in its educational results to his brother and sister artists as was that of Constant Coquelin. As a man, too, he was worthy of high esteem. There is therefore a double reason for this tribute of respect, and we are glad that it has been proposed and accepted.

A PRAYER FOR LANDLORDS.

Sir John Benn chooses his reading with a pretty taste. He has lately, for example, been finding rest after his vigils for his country's good in a little browsing through the Liturgy of Edward VI.; and there he has discovered a Prayer for Landlords, which has so struck his soul that he is going to ask the Premier to recommend its restoration to the Prayer Book. It is certainly a remarkable prayer, containing sentences of great beauty. But Sir John's sense of humour must be very defective if he imagines that its inclusion in public worship would mark for piety or sweetness. It is [illegible]ady a little trying to some of us to have to [illegible]ay on Sundays: "O Thou who workest great marvels, send down upon Thy Bishops and curates the healthful spirit of Thy grace." But to have to pray that they who "possess the grounds, pastures, and dwelling-places of the earth may not rack and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands" would be as our American friends say, "the limit." We can, however, imagine a very differently worded Prayer for Landlords that would satisfy a very real need in the services of the Church of Ireland.

SUFFRAGETTE PEPPER.

"He can thoroughly enjoy The pepper when he pleases," sang Lewis Carroll's Duchess, as she alternately nursed and shook her child in the pepper-impregnated kitchen; and to-day comes the news that Albany (N.Y.) has had a dose of "poivre de la Suffragette." Albany is the State capital, and the Senate meets there. Thither, therefore, journeyed some two hundred Suffragettes, bewitchingly gowned, to the demand that the word male, be erased from Section 2, Article 1, of the State Constitution and woman suffrage thereby granted. They made frenzied orations till the air was simply full of pepper; but they achieved nothing practical, and the word male still adorns the Constitution. London's Weird Sisterhood were also at work last night in the old familiar way, with the result that twenty-eight of them were arrested. As we observed a day or two back, however, the Cause in this country is dead and buried; and if the Suffragettes still care to go tearing about the place shaking their pepper-casters we can only look upon it as a sort of wake, and let the authorities preserve the peace as best they may. The Albany maidens are probably dangerous in a different way. One reads, not without emotion that they were bewitchingly gowned.

A BACHELOR'S PETITION.

[Senator Samuel Ettleson, of Illinois, has issued a public appeal for "suggestions for a title distinguishing bachelors from married men."]

In dire dejection, broken-hearted, bowed,
I see my former glory pass away!
"True hearts," I used to quote, with gesture proud,
"Are more than coronets"; but, in dismay,
I learn that both are impotent alike
To tell all Mr. Ettleson would know
About my state; and he's prepared to strike
At me this cruel, despicable blow!
Thus far I've kept apart
From coronets and titles; why doubt my "true heart"?

Must I be robbed of all that I may gain
From the address that's mine, and ev'ry man's?
It may (who knows?) safeguard me from the pain
Of being circumvented by the plans
Of some designing minx; or, otherwise,
May let me, juvenescent, unashamed,
Write verses on the Light of Someone's Eyes—
Most dangerous if I were newly named,
And she, thereby, could know
If bachelor or Benedick did praise her so.

But, if it "must" be, Samuel, do, please,
Oblige me by selecting something chaste
For my distinguishing prefix—for ease,
And dignity, and manliness, and taste
Must blend, each unassertive, in the name
If it's to do me justice; I implore
You, form it to adorn prospective fame,
Where "nick-names" will distress me never more.
Y at least, do this,
If you "will" label me the or "Miss."

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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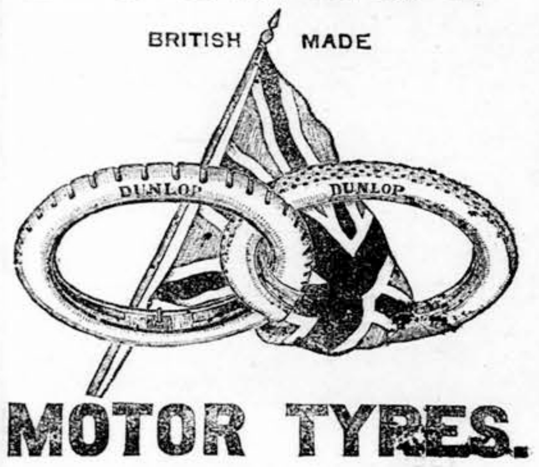
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.



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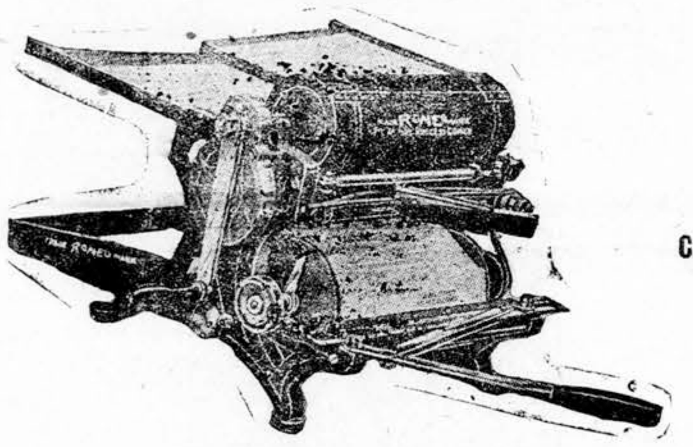
BRITISH MADE
MOTOR TYRES.
ONLY ONE QUALITY THE BEST.
Reduce your Tyre Bill, by fitting Dunlops.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.



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NO WATER
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RONEO, LTD.,
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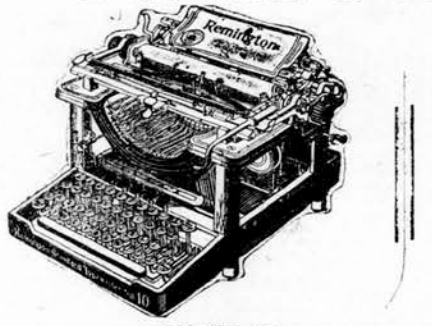
Is the History of the Writing Machine.



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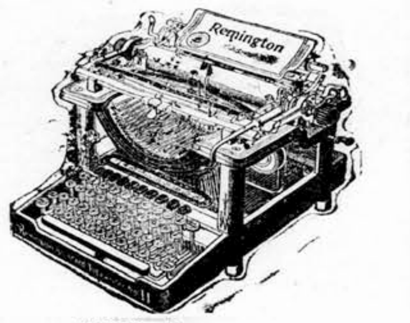
WITH COLUMN SELECTOR



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WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

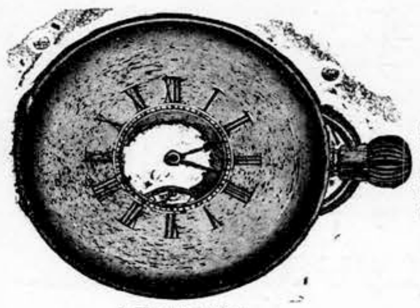
NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THERMOS FLASKS
(LATEST PATTERN.)
A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.
These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.
McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.
An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.
18CT. GOLD CASES.
Plain or Engine Turned.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... " 225/-
Hunting ... ... " 235/-
ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting... ... ... " 45/-
Hunting ... ... " 45/-
A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.



¼ Hunting Case.

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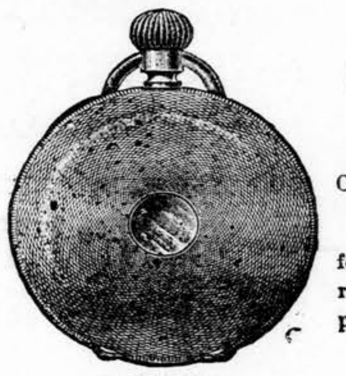

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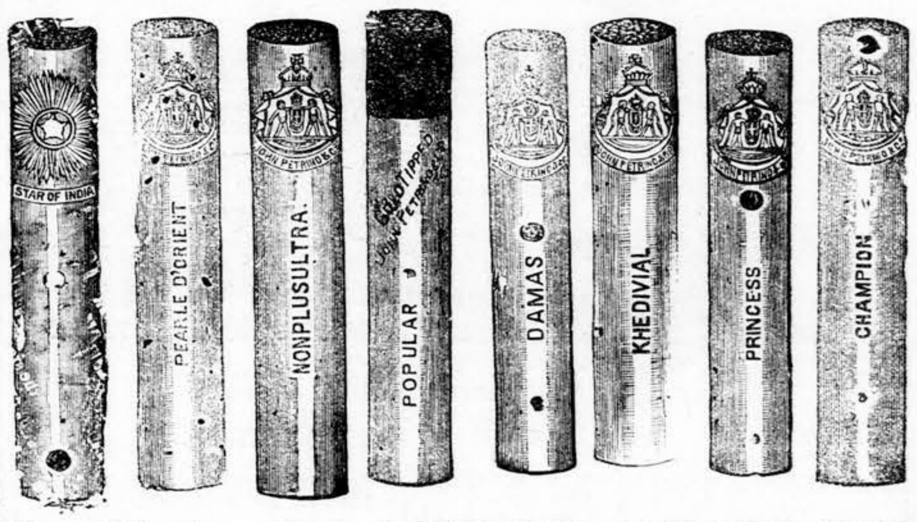

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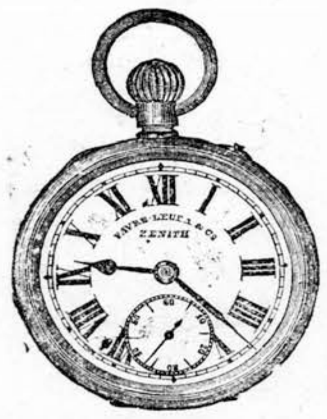

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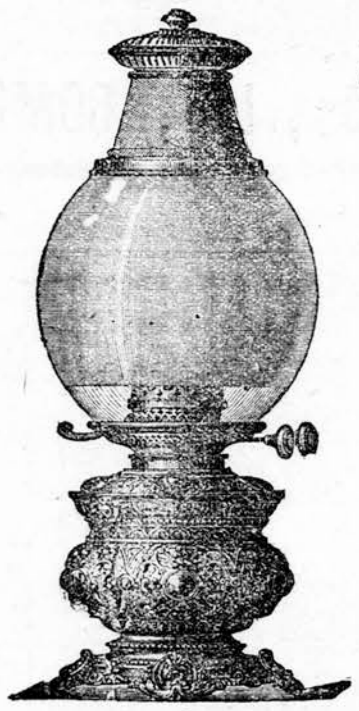

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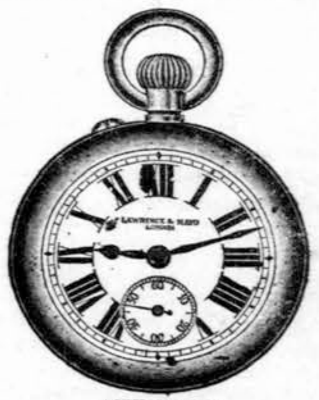
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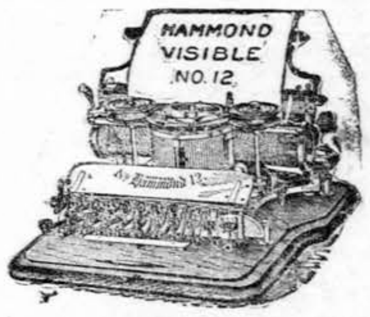

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